THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Political Campaign.

RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Corrected Majorities as far as Received.

COUNTIES.	MAJORITIES. Union.	MAJORITIES. Democratic.	GAIN SINCE 1863. Union.	GAIN SINCE 1863. Democratic.
Adams	....	500	....	....
Allegheny	6,000	....	1,700	....
Armstrong	900	....	100	....
Beaver	....	100	....	....
Bedford	....	800	....	....
Berks	....	6,200	....	100
Blair	400	....	100	....
Bradford	2,500	....	400	....
Bucks	....	500	....	....
Butler	....	....	....	....
Cambria	....	....	....	....
Cameron	....	50	....	300
Carbon	....	....	....	....
Centre	....	1,200	....	....
Chester	2,200	....	700	....
Clarion	....	....	....	....
Clearfield	....	....	....	....
Clinton	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	1,200	....	....
Crawford	1,000	....	300	....
Cumberland	....	800	....	700
Dauphin	1,200	....	500	....
Delaware	1,500	....	600	....
Elk	....	....	....	....
Erie	2,000	....	....	....
Fayette	....	....	....	....
Forest	....	....	....	....
Franklin	50	....	....	....
Fulton	....	200	....	50
Greene	....	....	....	....
Huntingdon	675	....	150	....
Indiana	....	....	....	....
Jefferson	....	....	....	....
Juniata	....	....	....	....
Lancaster	5,000	....	1,000	....
Lawrence	....	....	....	....
Lebanon	900	....	50	....
Lehigh	....	2,710	....	750
Luzerne	....	....	....	....
Lycoming	....	900	....	....
McKean	....	....	....	....
Mercer	....	....	....	....
Mifflin	....	80	....	140
Monroe	....	....	....	....
Montgomery	1,600	....	600	....
Montour	....	....	....	....
Northampton	....	2,700	....	....
Northumberland	....	2,250	....	400
Perry	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia	9,000	....	1,671	....
Pike	....	....	....	....
Potter	....	....	....	....
Schuylkill	....	1,000	....	600
Snyder	....	....	....	....
Somerset	....	....	....	....
Sullivan	....	....	....	....
Susquehanna	....	....	....	....
Tioga	....	....	....	....
Union	....	....	....	....
Venango	....	....	....	....
Warren	....	....	....	....
Washington	500	....	....	....
Wayne	....	....	....	....
Westmoreland	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	....	....	....	....
York	....	3,200	....	400
Totals	....	....	....	....

THE PROBABLE ELECTORAL VOTE.

States.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
1—California	5	—
2—Connecticut	6	—
3—Delaware	—	3
4—Illinois	16	—
5—Indiana	13	—
6—Iowa	8	—
7—Kansas	3	—
8—Kentucky	—	11
9—Maine	7	—
10—Maryland	7	—
11—Massachusetts	12	—
12—Michigan	8	—
13—Minnesota	4	—
14—Missouri	11	—
15—New Hampshire	5	—
16—New Jersey	—	7
17—New York	33	—
18—Nevada	3	—
19—Ohio	21	—
20—Oregon	3	—
21—Pennsylvania	26	—
22—Rhode Island	4	—
23—Vermont	5	—
24—West Virginia	5	—
25—Wisconsin	8	—
Total	213	21
Total electoral vote		234
Necessary to a choice		118
Lincoln's majority		192

THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Republican	39
Democrat	14
Republican majority	24

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

States.	Lincoln.	Opposition.
California	2	1
Delaware	1	—
Illinois	9	5
Indiana	8	3
Iowa	6	—
Kansas	1	—
Maine	5	—
Maryland	4	1
Massachusetts	10	—
Michigan	4	2
Minnesota	2	—
Missouri	5	4
Nevada	1	—
New Jersey	2	3
New York	10	12
Ohio	16	3
Oregon	1	—
Pennsylvania	15	9
Vermont	3	—
Virginia	—	2
Wisconsin	5	1
West Virginia	3	—
Total in twenty States	122	47

STATES YET TO ELECT.

New Hampshire	3	—
Connecticut	2	2
Rhode Island	2	—
Kentucky	—	9
Total	7	11
Probable Administration majority		70
Whole number of members		186
The two-third Constitutional vote		125
Republican vote over the two-thirds		3

MARYLAND.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—The following returns from Maryland troops have been received:—

	Union.	Dem.
Baltimore Light Artillery, Maryland Heights	93	0
Veteran Battery A, 1st Maryland Artillery, Maryland Heights	78	0
Coles' Maryland Cavalry, Hedgesville, Virginia	376	48
Maryland Brigade, Army of Potomac	1284	44
Total	1773	92
Democratic vote	92	
Majority for the Union ticket	1681	

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Pennsylvanians and Marylanders all for Lincoln and Johnson.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—The vote of the Pennsylvania soldiers, in forty-nine regiments belonging to the Army of the Potomac, shows a majority for Lincoln of 3215. In seven Pennsylvania regiments of Butler's army, the majority for Lincoln is 1081.

In the Maryland Brigade, the majority for Lincoln is 1100.

VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

The following is the vote of the Pennsylvania soldiers, as far as obtained, quite a number not yet having completed their canvass.

Regiment.			Regiment.		
6-18mos.	78 maj. for	Lincoln	86th	76 maj. for	Lincoln
48 3 yrs.	198 do	do	106th	171 do	do
71st	108 do	do	220th	73 do	do
11th	17 do	do			

Reg.	Lincoln	McClellan	Reg.	Lincoln	McClellan
5th	111	89	83d	120	32
28th	122	71	141st	93	44
28th	95	65	84th	116	46
57th	95	53	91st	142	67
69th	209	86	93d	147	81
69th	6	112	191st	122	70
105th	236	73	121st	100	14
46th	15	5	140th, in part	61	11
140th	91	72	143d	186	100
149th	185	64	145th	98	21
150th, in part	42	48	141st	194	5
142d	133	72	157th	58	11
148th	127	75	183d	58	47
107th	102	96	184th	160	94
145th	168	102	190th	190	55
20 Cav	180	71	3d Pa Cav. in part	158	109
18th	336	243			
4th Pa. Cav.	216	186	4th Pa. Cav.	207	159

—City railways on the American plan are now in use in the city of Copenhagen, and at the Hague. The latter city is connected with the watering-place Scheveningen, by a horse railroad passing through a tunnel of green trees.

THIRD EDITION

PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

Unsuccessful Pursuit by the United States Gunboat "Sassacus."

BALTIMORE, November 10.—The following has been received from Fortress Monroe:—

The gunboat *Sassacus*, which has been in search of the Rebel privateer *Tallahassee* since the 4th instant, arrived at Hampton Roads, Virginia, to-day, and reported that she fell in with a suspicious steamer on the 5th instant, which was believed to be the *Tallahassee*.

Chase was immediately given, and kept up until darkness set in and put the steamer out of sight. On the following morning (Sunday) she was again discovered about twelve miles ahead, and the chase was renewed and continued during the day.

At one time the vessels were but five miles apart, when the stranger lightened ship, and kept steadily on her course until darkness again set in, and rendered the pursuit useless. When last in sight, she was inside the lines of our blockading fleet off Wilmington, North Carolina, and possibly she will be stopped.

NOTE.—This is no doubt the same vessel reported as having been chased on Monday, the 7th instant, by the *Ranshee* and *Huntsville*.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Rebels Ask a Flag of Truce.

VOTING IN THE ARMY.

Two Philadelphia Agents Arrested.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 9.—A flag of truce, asked for by the enemy, was granted yesterday morning, to bury the bodies of those who were killed in the attack on Saturday night in the centre.

The enemy acknowledge a loss of two hundred killed and wounded. Our men secured about forty muskets, besides other trophies belonging to the Rebels. Equally as many more are still on the ground between the lines.

General Mott issued a congratulatory order to the troops engaged in the affair for their gallant conduct.

At a meeting of the Third Corps Union, which was held at headquarters of the Third Division of the Third Corps, on the 5th instant, resolutions expressive of regret at the loss of Major-General Birney were passed, and a copy of them ordered to be sent to his family.

The election yesterday, throughout this army, passed off very quietly—the enemy even seeming to appreciate the importance of the occasion, as firing was almost entirely suspended during the day. The Pennsylvania regiments on duty on the picket line were generally relieved the night previous, to enable them to vote, and it is believed that no one who desired to do so was denied the privilege.

There were, however, a few absent on a reconnoissance, but it is thought they returned in time to hold an election. The voting is much heavier than it was last month, as the returns will show.

Two agents from Philadelphia, Robert Miles and Patrick Carrigan, were arrested by the Provost Marshal at General Miles' headquarters, on the charge of having in their possession blanks with the names of electors spelled wrong and one name left out. They were taken to the corps headquarters, but their case has not yet been decided.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Mr. Jefferson Davis' Annual Message.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL HORIZON.

Davis Opposes Arming the Slaves.

THE SOUTH HAS PLENTY OF WHITE MEN YET.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—In the Richmond papers of Tuesday, received here to-day, is published Jeff. Davis' message to the Rebel Congress. It is a long and well-written document, reviewing in full the foreign and domestic relations of the Confederacy.

The military situation of the Confederacy Mr. Davis considers cheerful and hopeful. He says that the campaign of the present year has been favorable to them. He by no means despairs of ultimate success, and reaffirms his oft-repeated determination that no negotiations for peace will be entertained with the North that do not recognize the independence of the South.

In regard to arming the slaves he objects, but recommends that forty thousand slaves be formed into pioneer corps. He says the South has plenty of white troops with which to gain her independence, but that if the choice ever arises between arming the slaves and the subjugation of the South, every slave will be armed.

The whole message is full of hypocritical appeals to the Almighty, and the old twaddle about the righteousness of the Rebel cause. It is free from all despondency, however, and one would think the Confederacy is already a Government both *de jure* and *de facto*.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 10.

Serenade to the President.

The President is to be serenaded at 9 o'clock to-night.

New York all Right.

Prominent politicians who have arrived here from New York claim the State for Lincoln as be yond a doubt.

The Story about Sherman.

The story about General Sherman's marching on Charleston is undoubtedly a canard.

Election in Maryland.

Maryland secessionists claim two members of Congress. It is still hoped that Hon. A. J. Gresswell is elected from the First District by a small majority.

The "Tallahassee."

It is believed here that we have captured the *Tallahassee*.

Persons'.

Mr. Seward is back here. He says that New York is all right for the Union.

Brazil and the "Florida" Capture.

It is expected that Brazil will demand an apology for the capture of the *Florida*, and will probably receive it.

Latest Southern News

MORE ABOUT RECONSTRUCTION.

FALL OF PLYMOUTH.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE REBEL CONGRESSMAN BOYCE AND HIS RECONSTRUCTION POLICY—HIS LATE LETTER A BOMBSHELL IN THE SOUTHERN CAMP.

From the Charleston Courier, October 27.

"The Mr. Boyce is a true Southron, an earnest patriot, and a most disinterested man, we do not question for a single moment. But the fact that he is all these, and that in addition to his being all over, he is also the possessor of no ordinary abilities, makes us regard him as scarcely less dangerous than—he, we will not utter the name that was about to slip from our pen in connection with one whom we must oppose, but to whom we cannot deny respect. It will suffice our purpose to declare that we believe the representative of this Congressional district has sufficiently identified himself by his late letter and speech with the genuine reconstructionist to render him no true exponent of the principles of his constituents."

We take this from the *South Carolinian*, and gladly hail it as an omen that, so far as the editorial conduct of that journal is concerned, the best standard of respect and courtesy and decency will be maintained. We expect nothing less—and would be grieved to see anything less or lower in a journal bearing that name or published in our capital. We regret that other journals have not observed this wholesome and proper rule, and we are surprised that a journal usually so decently conducted as the Petersburg *Express*, should, without publishing Mr. Boyce's letter, apply to it and the indications it gives of the author's mind, the terms "mental imbecility and old fogyism."

If there is an adjective or epithet in Webster not applicable to Mr. Boyce, it is lessening or imbecility—or if he is adjudged imbecile or say compos at this time, we may expect soon to hear of a second comital of members of Congress to lunatic retreats, for there is now in the Confederate Congress a declaration in which Mr. Boyce could not assert a high place as a thinker and writer, although not perhaps as voluble and forceful in speech as some.

We thank God that our convictions and our estimate of our cause and its permanent merits do not induce or require us to use such epithets, objectionable even when well applied, and in this case most injuriously misapplied.

Mr. Boyce's letter is open and amenable of course to editorial censure, and has been censured fairly by many journals after or with its republication. However much we may differ from some of these comments, or from the inferences drawn as to Mr. Boyce's course and motives, we beg leave to say once for all, that we disclaim all desire or attempts towards any opposition to legitimate discussion, and the fullest freedom of the press, regulated and restrained only as it should be by the deliberate and responsible control of its independent conductors.

The Confederate press generally—certainly the Virginia press—has not fully and entirely shaken off all the habits and bias acquired from a long intercourse and exchange with the journals of that "moral metropolis" of Yankeedom—New York.

A SECOND LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN W. W. BOYCE.

WINNSBORO, S. C., October 20.—Dear Sir:—In reply to your note, I beg leave to say that I think the course I recommend the best possible course to attain the great object we are aiming at, the establishment of our independence. It proceeds upon two leading ideas:—

1. To reconcile the North, or such portion as may be rational, to our independence, by harmonizing as much as possible our independence with their material interest.

2. To avail ourselves of the division of sentiment at the North.

It was to give potency to these two ideas at the South that I insisted so strenuously in my letter to the President on the danger to our republican institutions from the indefinite continuance of the war.

Let me call attention to this striking fact, that, of all the world, the only political organization which proposes to intervene between us and the war party North, is the party which adopted the Chicago platform. Now, should we pursue a policy to unite up that party or not? I think most decidedly we should.

Let me call your attention to another fact. In the event of the assembling of a Congress of the States, it is manifest that, in that Congress, from the Northern States, would be represented two adverse systems of ideas—one having the authors of the Chicago platform, the other of the Lincoln programme.

The first of these would be in the ascendancy because the very convening of the Congress necessarily implies the defeat of Lincoln and his system, as it is well understood that Lincoln and the party he represents are utterly opposed to the assembling of this Congress.

Under this state of facts, an abrupt division of sentiment would be found in the Congress between the opponents and the supporters of Lincoln. From this there might result even of the vastest advantage to us, if our councils were guided by a masterly wisdom.

It, under that conjecture, we could dig up the head of Richelieu or Louis XI, or even the heart of Elizabeth, the great Queen of England, and put it, full of its original brains, upon the shoulders of the man who would have the direction of our diplomacy in that Congress, the chances would be a thousand to one that our country would emerge from the clouds which now enshroud it, "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." War is but a blind giant, striking at random, unless the genius of diplomacy directs the blows. Ideas are the true divinities of this sublunary world. Let us consult these our oracles.

As regards the instructions to our delegates, I have no objection to their being of the character you indicate.

My great purpose is to break down the wall of fire which separates us from the influences of peace North. I have great faith that if Lincoln and his policy were once repudiated, and negotiations for peace entered upon, that every moment we would approach nearer and nearer to an auspicious result. With great respect, &c.,

WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

MR. JAMES G. HOLMES

THE FALL OF PLYMOUTH, N. C.

From the Goldsboro State Journal.

On the evening of the 28th ultimo, General Baker, commanding that department, received information by telegraph that the enemy had succeeded in surprising and destroying the gunboat *Albemarle*, near her wharf at Plymouth. General Baker, accompanied by his personal staff, immediately left Goldsboro for Plymouth, at which place he arrived on the afternoon of the 30th, in the midst of a fierce bombardment of the town from the fleet of gunboats which had stationed themselves in the middle of the river, out of sight of our batteries. From their concealment the enemy kept up a continuous shower of canister and shell on the devoted town.

Finding all their attems to sail up to Plymouth direct foiled by the stout resistance from the batteries, under command of Colonel Whitford, the enemy retired and ascended Perdido river. There they met obstructions, which they soon removed, and re-entering the Roanoke from this direction, they attacked the town in reverse. General Baker attempted to prevent this by throwing out sharpshooters, but owing to the exceedingly heavy fire of the gunboats, and the accuracy of their fire, these were driven back, and the enemy, finding no opposition, they ascended the Roanoke and came down upon the town. The first or upper fort was manned by the crew of the *Albemarle*.

This the gunboats sailed past, though several times struck by the shots from its guns, the damage not appearing material. The fleet then paid their special respects to Fort Jones, where they succeeded in dismounting all the guns and exploding the magazine. Meantime the enemy threw an occasional spiteful shot or shell into the town, which caused several of the buildings to take fire.

At this juncture, in the midst of the conflagration of the town, the necessary evacuation of the several forts, and the landing of the troops, General Baker issued his orders to blo[illegible] magazine and withdraw the garrison. [illegible] manœuvre of falling back was done with such perfect order that nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy, with the exception of two guns belonging to Lee's battery, the horses to which had all been killed.

The total loss in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners will not exceed twenty-five or thirty men. General Baker has fallen back only to Jamesville, and seems determined to dispute every foot of ground around Plymouth, he having decided not to evacuate Washington. Thus ended this eventful affair. Though sad in its results to the eastern part of our State, its defense under such forbidding circumstances forms another brilliant episode of gallantry in the history of the State.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Cavalry Reconnoissance Towards the Nottoway River.

HEADQUARTERS GREGG'S CAVALRY DIVISION, IN THE FIELD, November 7.—It is surmised that the Rebels intend to interfere somewhat in the elections to-morrow by making an attack upon our lines. To ascertain if any such movement was on foot, General Gregg's Division of Cavalry were sent out on a reconnoissance to-day upon the Jerusalem plank road in the direction of the Nottoway river.

A thorough search of the whole country failed to discover any bodies of troops moving towards our front and rear, and the command has returned to camp this evening, but with orders to be in readiness to move at daylight in the morning. In the movement to-day the division killed two of the enemy and captured thirteen, without sustaining any loss. One of the killed was armed with a heavy sixteen shooting rifle, supposed to have been captured at the time of the late stealing raid.

There has been very little firing on the line in front of Petersburg since the ineffectual attempt of the enemy to capture the pickets line in front of the Second Corps on Saturday night last.

The weather to-day has been quite rainy, and the roads are already becoming bad; but thanks to the foresight of General Grant and the energy of our engineer officers, we have railroads ready to readily every part of the army, and corduroy roads in every direction.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GOOD NEWS FROM INDIANA.

The following despatch has been received this morning:—

INDIANAPOLIS, November 9.—Robert R. Corson, State Military Agent, Philadelphia:—There are large Union gains throughout the State. Lincoln's majority is estimated at twenty-five thousand at least.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

—The principal streets and square of Alexandria, Egypt, are to be lighted with gas.

—The Paris journals state that the Hungarian General Klapka, having "won fifty-seven thousand francs in one hour and a quarter at the casino of Spa," has gone to London to be married.

—A Gothic church, dedicated to St. Michael, has just been completed at Marseilles and opened to public worship. It is the finest Catholic edifice in that city. The stained glass windows of the choir are particularly beautiful.

—Queen Victoria has given a suite of rooms at Hampton Court Palace as a residence to Dr. Faraday, Professor of Astronomy at the Royal Institution, London.

—M. Du Chaillu has been heard from. He is doing a good deal in the gorilla way and has rented a live one to England. Should the distinguished foreigner arrive safely, he can personally confound the foes of M. Du Chaillu.

—Since the betrothal of the heir to the Russian throne, there are four young kings or heirs to kingdoms unprovided with wives, to wit, the King of Bavaria, the King of Greece, Prince Humbert, and the Prince of Orange.

—A congress of the Sunday school teachers of Manchester and Salford is expected to be held before the close of the year, to consider why Sunday scholars, when they grow up, seldom attend church, and what measures should be adopted in consequence.

—The wealthiest English noblemen are the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Westminster, and the Earl of Dudley, neither of whose incomes is less than £200,000 a year, while some exceed it by nearly one-half.

—Brother Ignatius has been excluded, by order of the bishop, from all pulpits in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. There are now only five brethren in the monastery at Norwich, and one of them is the "infant Samuel," who, though but two years old, has been regularly dedicated as belonging to the order.

—It is alleged that the suicide of Mr. Thomas Huntley, a clerk in the Messrs. Spottiswoode's printing office, who cut his throat with a carving-knife, was owing to the doubts raised in his mind by reading Dr. Colenso's works. He had been a sober and temperate man; but his new studies had led him to disbelieve in a future state.

—The rope-trick of the Davenport brothers is an old thing, according to the King of Oude, who says that in India it used to be performed in this fashion: the performer was tied neck and feet and put into a sack, the mouth of which was carefully secured; he was then thrown into deep water, from which he emerged swimming, free from both rope and sack. A London paper urges subjecting the Davenport brothers to this test.

—It is now distinctly ascertained that in many parts of Australia, "leads" (as they are termed by the miners) of "wash dirt," consisting of submerged river beds, exist hundreds of feet below the present surface of the earth, and many companies are now engaged in profitably working these extraordinary deposits. Than the lowest reward, it is yet the opinion of the miners, is not deep of auriferous "gutters," and they manifest now little respect for the teaching of geologists, who, until corrected by later experience, were in error in asserting that, as a rule, gold would never be found in large quantities far from the surface.

—A Muller case has taken place in India, on the railroad between Ahmoodpore and Bindipore; a gentleman traveling in a second-class carriage having been suddenly attacked by a person traveling in the same carriage, and robbed of his watch, and after being beaten severely was thrown out of the window, but contrived to lay hold of the footstep of the carriage, and by clinging to the buffer held on till the train reached the station. The man who committed the outrage is in custody.

—Sir Moses Montefiore has written a letter to the elders of the Jews in Morocco, exhorting them to promote among their poorer and less educated brethren uniform obedience to and respect for the Moorish authorities. The danger is that the Jews may now assume a too independent tone, and, by demanding equal treatment with the Mohammedans, lose some of the benefits of the Emperor's edict of toleration. Sir Moses advises patience under petty injuries, and submission to the Moorish authorities.

—The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says in reference to John Bull's present aspect:—"If I were one of your popular artists, now—say Frank Bellew or Thomas Nast—I think I would devote a two-page illustration in *Harper's Weekly* to John and his belongings. I would draw John, centrally—not the jolly, rain-bound, cordial, altogether apocryphal old boy whom his artists like to prefigure—but John, coarse, sordid, and arrogant, with a look of brutal complacency on his countenance, combined with the keenest selfishness—the eyes of a Jew miser engaged in "swearing" sovereigns. I would represent him obese, swollen and monstrous, with asinine ears and bovine horns, in token of his doubly animal nature. Around the central figure I would depict his doings and prostitutions, his home worship of rank and Mammon, his magnanimity to other nations, his "sympathy" in behalf of Poland and Denmark, and his "neutrality" between North and South. Quite enough of subjects would readily suggest themselves to form a very pretty border—and the whole picture might be very fairly dedicated to the subject of it."

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Marine, Miller, New Orleans, U. S. Sutton & Co.
Schr Annie, Wilson, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr P. Heilner, Grace, Newbern, N. C., & U. S. Supplies.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Union, Heard, from Pernambuco 9th ult., with cotton to Lewis & Dawson. The whaling barque Pacific, of and from New Bedford from Pernambuco 8th ult., for home, in charge of G. W. Gould, 1st officer of the Union, the late Captain Pearson having died at Pernambuco last fall.

Barque A. M. Gray, Gray, 12 days from Havana, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Barque J. Godfrey, Tallen, 17 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Lady Suffolk, Mariner, 13 days from Bermuda, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Concord, Everett, 5 days from Key West, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Sarah Goodhue, Crowbery, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Leonard Myers, Smith, 18 days from New Orleans, in ballast to Henry Simons.

Schr Rising Sun (Br.), Jarvis, 10 days from Orchilla, with guano to Baker & Folsom.

Schr Ira Ludtenier, Coleman, from New York for Washington, put in leaky.

Schr Sarah Farrow, 5 days from Hatteras Inlet, in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr Percy Heilner, Grace, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to J. G. & S. Hammett, Captain Cortina, who reports that the light at Fort Mifflin was not burning at 9 50 last night.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

ORCHILLA—Brig Maine, Jarvis—500 tons guano Baker & Folsom.

PERNAMBUCO—Barque Union, Heard—100 bales cotton Lewis & Dawson.

ST. MARTIN'S—Brig Thomas Walter, Westerndyke—1300 bbls salt 9 bales cotton 10 bbls cocoa 41 doz sheep and goat skins 4 bales hides 3 pkgs turtle shells 7 puncheons molasses 16 casks old iron 2 bbls sugar 5 do lead 3 casks metals 3 do brass 3 do copper 1 do pewter 4 bales rags Jacreiche & Lavergne.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.—This delightful place of resort will be more attractive than ever next season, as a number of fine improvements have been made, and others are contemplated which will add both beauty and comfort to the grounds. That part of the park fronting on Lansing avenue has now an elegant drive through it, and trees have been planted on each side of the road. A circular grove has been made at that point where the river road, the road from Landing avenue, and the new road before mentioned, meet. An elegant white marble drinking fountain is being built on the footway leading to the Chalybeate Spring. This spring, about one hundred feet above the Skating Club-house, towards the mansion, which was formerly reached by descending a flight of stone steps, has been covered, and a small iron pump put above it. This is not generally considered an improvement. The former beauty of the spring in its natural bed, has been taken away. To the west of it inspring, and in a position apparently naturally formed for the purpose, two fountains have been placed. Below these fountains an ever-running spring, issuing from the branch of a tree, and running into an urn below, attracts much attention. The drive along the river is now complete. The meandering adds much beauty to the general appearance of the park, as does also the observatory on the high elevation at the point of the river near the Skating Club-house.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE FOR READING.—The new steam engine built for the Rainbow Fire Company, No. 1, of Reading, by the Chapman Brothers of this city, will be housed to-day by the members of the Good Intent Engine Company, and by them forwarded to its destination. A delegation of thirty members from the Good Intent will convey the apparatus to Reading, and upon reaching the city they will be met at the depot by the Rainbow Company, and escorted through the principal streets. There are but few steamers in Reading, and this will be quite a valuable acquisition to their fire department. The engine is of the same style as the one constructed for the authorities at Flemington, New Jersey, and is similar to the Neafie & Levy engine, without the yoke motion. The pump is 4½ inch bore, with 12 inch stroke, and the steam cylinder 8 inch bore and 12 inch stroke. The whole apparatus weighs 5600 pounds, and can force a stream of water through a 1¼ inch nozzle to the distance of 230 feet. The body and wheels are painted red, striped with gold. The lamp in the air vessel is made of silver. On both sides are painted, in golden letters:—"When duty calls 'tis ours to obey."

FATAL RESULT.—Among those who were injured on the night of the Democratic procession was Francis Fritz, a discharged soldier, residing in Eighth street, below Carpenter. The unfortunate man died from the effects of his injuries yesterday afternoon. The deceased, upon being discharged recently from the army, joined the Soldiers' Campaign Club, whose headquarters are in the Commonwealth building, Chesnut street, above Sixth. This building was furiously assailed on the night of the procession, and while standing in front, Fritz was struck on the head and over the eye. The wound in his head was most frightful, and was the cause of his death. He was confined to his bed, but on Tuesday insisted upon being taken to the polls to deposit his vote for the Union. A carriage was procured and he was conveyed there, and meeting some of his friends he said:—"Boys, this is my last vote; that blow is going to be the death of me." We are further informed that the deceased was always a most ardent Democrat until he enlisted in the army, where he served his country faithfully for three years.

ROBBED.—An individual from Chambersburg was enticed into a low den in Lombard street, below Sixth, last night, and at an early hour this morning discovered that he had been robbed of $100. He made known his loss to the police, who arrested six persons found in the house. They were committed by Alderman Moore. The money was not recovered.

Another individual, named Wm. A. McCoy, calling from Indiana county, was robbed of $230 while in a concert saloon at Fifth and Chesnut streets last night. He was in a private box with a couple of females. Immediately after they left, he discovered his loss.

PERSONAL.—Colonel R. M. Gregory, of the 91st Regiment Penna. Volunteers, who for some time past has been acting Brigadier-General, and who once occupied the position of Provost Marshal of Alexandria, has arrived in this city on a few days' leave of absence. Colonel Gregory is well known to our citizens as a gallant commander and brave soldier. He has distinguished himself by his gallantry on a number of occasions on the Potomac, and from the commencement of the war he has identified himself with the brilliant exploits of Pennsylvania soldiers.

SERENADE.—Colonel William B. Thomas, of the 192d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was the recipient of a grand serenade last evening, at his residence in Spring Garden street, near Broad. The serenade was provided by the members of the Republican Invincibles, and the music was furnished by the Jefferson Cornet and Douglass Bands. An address was delivered by A. G. Cattell and G. Inman Richie, Esqs., to which Colonel Thomas responded at length. At the conclusion of the speeches a collation was partaken of at Spring Garden Hall.

DRUNK ON INK.—A woman was taken to the Sixth Ward Station House yesterday, in a beastly state of intoxication. In her possession was a bottle about half filled with red ink, which she had evidently stolen. Not having the wherewithal to purchase rum, she had been drinking the ink, which was made of poke berries and some spirituous liquor. The dose was sufficient to have ensured the death of any ordinary person, but the woman recovered, and was sent to prison. She is an habitual drunkard, and has no home.

THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN.—At the headquarters of the Union League last evening, there was a large meeting of the friends of the Union, who were assembled for the purpose of congratulating each other on the recent triumphant success of the Union party. Ex-Governor Pollock, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, after which Major Henry, of Mass., ex-Mayor Charles Gilpin, and others, made interesting addresses.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—This morning Owen Malins was before Alderman Ribberd, charged with illegal voting. He was unnaturalized, and voted on Tuesday in the Ninth Ward. Alderman Ribberd committed him for the offence.

An Englishman named Edward Hastings, also unnaturalized, was charged with having voted at the First Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward. He was also charged with having voted for another man to vote. He was held for trial by Alderman Massey.

OUR POLITICAL VICTORY TO BE CELEBRATED.—We understand that the Union League of this city intend celebrating the victorious issue of the Presidential election by a popular demonstration. The manner and time of the celebration have not been determined, but the exhibition of joy at the success of the Union ticket will be an imposing and beautiful pageant.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to thirty-six men, of whom three were enlisted for four years, twenty for three years, nine for two years, and four for one years. Three years' recruits are entitled to $450 bounty from the city, and not $300, as was published by mistake by the bounty fund commissioners.

ACCIDENTS.—David Ryer, aged thirty-five years, was badly injured yesterday afternoon, by a large stone falling upon him at the new Chesnut street bridge.

A lad named Joseph McDonnell had his left thigh fractured by falling off a bench in the yard of a house in Julianna street. Both the sufferers were conveyed to the hospital.

THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE.—Large crowds are nightly attracted to the building of the Supervisory Committee, on Chesnut street, above Twelfth, where the immense transparency dedicated to the free colored people of Maryland is on exhibition.

LARCENY.—This afternoon a young man, a resident of Burlington, N. J., will have a hearing at the Central Station, to answer the larceny of a watch and $80 stolen from a house on Spruce street.

THE GUNBOAT "GALENA."—The United States gunboat *Galena* was gayly dressed in flags and signals yesterday, at our Navy Yard, by order of her commander, Captain Wells, in honor of the re-election of President Lincoln.

FIRING A SALUTE.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired last evening by the citizens of the First Ward, in honor of the re-election of President Lincoln.

MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES.—The Board of Return Judges will assemble to-morrow morning to receive the official vote of the city.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

ROWELL & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

UNDER THE "CONTINENTAL."
Under the "Continental."
Under the "Continental."
One Price Clothing.
One Price Clothing.
One Price Clothing.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.

THE TEST OF AGES MADE A RECREATION AND A PLEASURE.—When we reflect upon the untold labor wrought upon the physical constitution, through ages, by the health destroying use of the needle, we feel a just pleasure and pride in pointing the million to the unerring results produced by the Florence Sewing Machine, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, below Seventh. Every one of these celebrated machines is supplied with a "Barnum self-sewer," a most valuable appendage, by which the work is all sewed, without the least care or trouble on the operator. All these machines are sold with a guarantee to give entire satisfaction, or the money is returned; so that purchasers invest their money in the Florence without a particle of risk. Persons in want of the best machine for home use will call at the establishment and examine a machine.

WE HAVE BEFORE called attention to our columns to the important improvements continually made by the Peninsular Sewing Company, the subscriptions are almost filled, and those who wish to forward their interests of all concerned in this great shipping commodity. Petroleum can have an opportunity to do so by calling at the office, No. 327 Walnut street, as the books will be closed in a few days.

AS GOOD AS NEW.—In this fast

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

"WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER."

The question is often asked, What will be the condition of the South when the national power shall have reasserted its accustomed sway? The Confiscation act will reduce the States to beggary, and starvation will be the only palpable result of the restoration of the Union. Let us briefly glance at the future prospects of the South, "when this cruel war is over."

First. The Confiscation act, while it does away with the vast plantations of the Southern aristocrat, will spare the poor man's hut and leave to the widow and orphan their substance. Davis, Toombs, Wigfall, Stephens, and such men, will be reduced to beggary, but the masses, the people, will be pardoned. We well know the generosity of our President will preserve from punishment the conscripted and the deluded. The rich, the learned, the powerful must bear the force of a nation's vengeance. Therefore, while the South will lose its "upper ten thousand," the people will remain the same.

Secondly. The vast estates of the defeated traitors will be cut up into small plots of land, which the poor will possess. This will secure a more perfect cultivation, a more extended crop, and, consequently, a richer return. The smaller in size and the greater in number are the farms of a country, the better will be the offerings to Ceres.

Thirdly. The Yankee soldier who is to-day fighting to subdue the Rebels, will go and take up his abode in the "sunny South." There will be a demand for men skilled in the mechanical arts, for carpenters, bricklayers, and masons. To meet this demand the North will pour out her surplus population. The New Englander will take with him his wife and family, his skill in enterprise, his learning, and transplant them into the Southern States.

The result will be instantaneous. Free schools will start up in the midst of benighted regions; swamps will be drained and planted with tobacco and cotton. The freed slaves will be *hired* to work the farms, and will work with double diligence, when the reward of labor is their own. A paradise of industry will ensue, where now are the vast uncultivated plantations of the slaveholder. Freedom shall reign in all the land, and joy smile on every household.

Industry and activity will abound, and the sound of willing labor be heard where now only the sound of the lash or the groan of the down-trodden breaks the silence. We are disbelievers in the horrors of punishment inflicted by masters, as a general rule, for expediency dictates a different course of action, but who, even holding the most favorable opinion of slavery, can compare it to the happiness which will fill all the South when the Union is restored? Liberty, industry, and intelligence will be the order of the day; happiness, contentment, and ability will succeed misery, slavery, and despair.

THE SISTER STATES.

Lying side by side, bounded by the same river, united by the same social and political bands, we find the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. Both have been subjected to the blows of the iron heel of the God of War; both have been overrun by traitorous hosts, and both to-day enjoy safety under the flag of the Union. Yet under the same circumstances, how different have been their course of conduct! Tennessee, fully alive to the great issues at stake, having before her eyes the result of the defeat of the Union party, proud of having her favorite son associated with a man of whom history will be proud, has, by an almost unanimous vote, chosen the electors who will cast their suffrages for Lincoln and Liberty.

Kentucky, notwithstanding her experience of the last three years; notwithstanding the blood of her sons, which cries out of the ground for vengeance, has, by a large majority, cast her vote for the candidates of the pro-slavery faction. Like a whipped hound she licks the hand of the master who beats her; she leaves the vengeance of her slaughtered sons to her sister States; and recreant to her duty, forgetful of her honor, she obeys the commands of her slaveholding population, and follows the path dictated by her masters. Where is the great pride, the sense of honor, the martial valor which characterized the State in the days of Boone and his compatriots? Where is the soul of Clay, her illustrious son, that it does not cry out and protest against such cringing dishonor as has been evinced by her on Tuesday last?

All this degeneracy we must impute to the demoralizing effect of the accursed institution of slavery. It is it that debases the mind, corrupts the morals, and taints with dishonor the most scrupulous. Let us thank God that the election in the loyal States secures the necessary two-thirds vote of the next Congress in favor of wiping out for ever the accursed institution. No jerrymandering by the Copperheads and sympathizers will avail aught to save the doomed system. The whole Southern social fabric will be overturned, and by a constitutional majority the dark spot be wiped for ever off of our national escutcheon.

Then will a proper sense of honor succeed the low moral faculty now evinced by the "chivalry," and the spirit of civilization deeply imbue the mind of all the population. And with shame will these very men confess their action in this election, and mourn over the disastrous effect produced by their mistaken views of honor.

All honor to gallant Tennessee! She has felt the invader's foot upon her neck, and now, when it is once removed, it will never, with her consent, be allowed to regain its former position.

The spirit of the true Jacksonian Democracy is upon her, and she will not prove recreant to the truest son of whom America can boast. The spirit of Old Hickory must rejoice at the honorable position assumed by his native State, and he will join with the loyal men of the loyal North in rendering honor to a border State which does not fear to place itself in opposition to slavery and slavery's friends.

—To-morrow manœuvres in France, the replanting of trees on the naked declivities of mountains is strongly urged.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

It is certainly very much to the credit of the people of all political opinions and parties that the election of Tuesday passed over with a degree of quietness and good order rarely equalled, and never surpassed, upon any previous occasion of a like kind. The fact itself is universally a subject of gratulatory remark, and it is the more noticeable for the reason that the popular interest in the election was known to be of a very intense character, to say nothing of many circumstances and influences which were fitted to engender more than usual bitterness of feeling between partisans.

All good citizens have reason to rejoice that the contest progressed to its end without any serious disturbance of the public peace, or violation of the public law in any place; and it is especially gratifying that those who affected to apprehend, and even predicted, an unwarrantable interference with the freedom and purity of the ballot, were signally disappointed in what they did not so much dread as secretly wish. We think that facts freely justify the assertion that a fairer expression of the popular will than that which took place at the polls on the 8th instant, never occurred in the United States; and since the result of that voting has been reached in so peaceable, and regular, and lawful a manner, it certainly should, and we doubt not that it will, be cheerfully acquiesced in by the whole people in the loyal States.

That the numerous party which opposed the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and expressed much confidence in their power to prevent it, feel profoundly the utter failure of all their efforts is more than probable. But if they were actuated in their desire and labors for a change in the National Administration by an honest sentiment of patriotism and devotion to the laws, they will bear their discomfiture with decorous resignation to the verdict of the majority; and instead of indulging in any unbecoming manifestations of dissatisfaction with that verdict, they will not only yield a loyal submission to it, but turn in with all the past and present friends of the Government, and lend them a hearty co-operation in the great and important work of subduing the Rebellion and re-establishing the Union.

This course would be both wise and dutiful. It would tend, above all things, to prove that the differences of views with regard to the questions of administrative policy that have heretofore divided the Republicans and Democrats were conscientiously entertained by the latter, and that their opposition to the measures and recommendations of the President was not, in fact or essentially, hostility to the Government itself; and it would, moreover, have a powerful influence in effecting that complete and cordial union of all persons in the loyal States in support of the national authority which has hitherto been so much desired, and which, if once really and entirely accomplished, would supply the only condition that has been and is as yet needed to render the Government invincible against rebellion, and secure it a speedy and thorough triumph over the enemies of the nation.

And why should not the whole people in the North abandon all further political dissensions and conflict among themselves, now that the questions that have divided them during the last three years and a half have been exhaustively discussed in the press and on the stump, and positively decided at the polls by the vote of an enormous majority of the citizens in all the loyal States? The test has been applied, and the result is an overwhelming popular declaration in favor of the Administration and its policy. Let that suffice every loyal man, and induce him henceforth to accord to the Government an unreserved and energetic support.

It was this sentiment which the President uttered most eloquently in a brief response which he made late on Tuesday night to a party of Pennsylvanians, who called at the White House to announce to him his re-election. He said:—

"*Friends and Fellow-Citizens*:—Even before I "had been informed by you that this compliment "was paid me by loyal citizens of Pennsylvania "friendly to me, I had inferred that you were of "that portion of my countrymen who think that "the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by support of the present Administration. I do not pretend to say that you who "think so embrace all the patriotism and loyalty "of the country; but I do believe, and, I trust, "without personal interest, that the welfare of the "country does require that such support and endorsement be given. I earnestly believe that "the consequences of this day's work, if it be as "you assume, and as now seems probable, will "be to the lasting advantage, if not to the very "salvation of the country.

"I cannot at this hour say what has been the "result of the election; but whatever it may be, "I have no desire to modify this opinion:—That "all who have labored to-day in behalf of the "Union organization have wrought for the best "interest of their country and the world, not "only for the present, but for all future ages. I "am thankful to God for this approval of the "people; but while deeply grateful for this mark "of their confidence in me, it I know my heart "my gratitude is free from any taint of personal "triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any "one opposed to me. It is no pleasure to me to "triumph over any one; but I give thanks to the "Almighty for the evidence of the people's reso-"lution to stand by free government and the "rights of humanity."

A WORD ABOUT JOURNALISM.

No man of sound sense and refined taste can deny that the daily press is chargeable with some grave faults. Considering the extensive and powerful influence it exerts it certainly is deficient, if not in intellectual ability, in high moral tone. In this country, particularly, where the popular mind is in a large measure educated and controlled by the newspaper, it is not always in worthy hands. There is no topic upon which a village editor will not presume to utter his opinions in the most dogmatical manner. There is no intricate question of morals, or law, or science, or political philosophy, or religion about which he will not venture to disburse with infinite assurance. Yet any one who is familiar with the general character of these disquisitions, must have been struck with the gross ignorance, pert flippancy, and wretched superficiality which they exhibit.

Here in the United States, where it forms the literature of the masses, and exercises so tremendous a sway over all the interests and conditions of society, the newspaper press ought to be under the direction of the very best talent, the ripest scholarship, and the highest moral sentiment of the land. In not a few instances, however, it reflects the crude conceits, the blind prejudices, and the unsound judgments of uninformed and inconsiderate scribblers. This is to be deplored as a fearful evil. But our journalism is quite as exceptionable in its moral as in its intellectual character. Many matters are freely admitted which are painfully offensive to decency, while grave subjects are discussed with a coarseness of phraseology and feeling which is eminently disgusting and pernicious.

Mere blemishes of style, however, might be corrected, if men of more cultivation were employed on our newspapers. But how is it possible to reform the press in those matters which are only exceptionable to a severe moral or religious criticism? How is it possible to array its columns, strongly and rigorously, against many interests which ought to be discountenanced and denounced? We are told that all species of gambling, horse-racing, and, in short, everything of the kind, should be sternly excluded from the pages of the daily newspaper. We admit, freely, that it would be better for the virtue and happiness of society if the press would accord no aid or encouragement whatever to anything of the sort. But we are dealing with a practical question now, and not with theories. Publishing a newspaper is a most expensive business. It requires a large revenue from circulation and advertising to maintain a daily journal in these days of dear paper, costly telegraphing, and corresponding wages for mechanical and literary labor.

It happens, unfortunately for the morality of journalism, that the pious, and even moderately virtuous portion of the community does not afford any considerable part of that income on which the newspaper lives. The class which is intolerant of theatres and taverns, and balls and operas, furnishes a very small modicum of that substantial support upon which the press depends. It subsists mainly on those whose interests it is required, by its moral and religious readers, to oppose. The consequence is, that the publisher must offend against good taste and sound morality in many things, or suffer inevitable bankruptcy.

The truth is, that the secular press is not so sustained by those who carp at its licentiousness, as to afford to be pure and immaculate. It is forced, by sheer necessity, to be more or less exceptionable in certain respects, to pander even to vice, to flatter vulgar tastes, to defend unworthy objects, and aid demoralizing businesses and agencies, merely because it is thrown almost entirely upon such resources for its maintenance. We regret this sincerely. We wish that the case were otherwise. We would be glad if it were possible to make a daily newspaper support itself independently of every interest antagonistic to social virtue and happiness. But there can be no such press anywhere, until the moral and religious classes resolve to support and encourage it with something more solid and reliable than pious remonstrance and exhortation.

SAILING UNDER ENGLISH COLORS.

The *Africa* brings word that the Rebel ship *Southern Rights* had reached the port of London in safety, having on board a valuable cargo for the English market. Off Deal she passed the United States frigate *Niagara* and the steam sloop-of-war *Sacramento*, which were cruising in the neighborhood of that port. But the *Southern Rights*, ashamed of the "Confederate flag," or else doubting its power to prevent her capture by some roving Yankee gunboat, discarded its use, and, instead, ran up the English colors, and moved on to her haven unharmed and unchallenged.

It may be in keeping and harmony with the Southern idea of honesty and courage, but to a mind imbued with a true sense of honor, this sailing under false colors is cowardly. The English merchants to whom she is consigned will probably see nothing dishonorable in the use to which the Rebels put their national banner, but we cannot believe that the masses of the people of Great Britain will look on it with anything like approval. When the *Southern Rights* cast anchor, and it was ascertained who and what she was, it would not have been out of the way for the English Government to have ordered her at once to sea again; or, better still, surrendered her to the *Niagara* or *Sacramento*.

If England is in earnest and sincere in her neutral professions, let her make an example of one of these Southern vessels. Let her give the Rebels to understand that they cannot use her flag with impunity, and for the purpose of carrying on an illicit trade with her ports.

The turning over of one or two of these ships to the American Consuls at Liverpool and London would have a good effect, and would clear away the imputation that England winks at the use of her flag by the Rebels.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Warner's National Circus.—The winter season of the National Circus will commence this evening on Walnut street, above Eighth, upon which occasion Mrs. Warner will introduce some of the best performers in the profession. The building has been renovated and handsomely fitted up. It is one of the most comfortable places of amusement in Philadelphia.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the latest Richmond papers.

[2D ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 29.—Miss Margaret James, Philadelphia, Pa.:—Newspaper notice received; hope your health is improved; have written often, but receive no letter. All well. Write me at once as soon as possible; write to me, Live Oak. Answer through *Richmond Enquirer*, with request of *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* to copy. New York papers also copy. AMANDA.

[2D LYNCHBURG, OCTOBER 27.—TO ANDREW Armstrong, of Stock & Broom, Philadelphia, Pa.:—I will sleep in the cars to-night from Richmond. Office of the Colonel James Neilson 1st Louisiana Regiment, a prisoner at Fort Delaware, with some supplies. The rest will be paid. J. M. HOOKER.

Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, November 10, 1864, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Krebs, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Goodman, of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y., Count Carl Gustaf von Rosen, of the Swedish Royal Navy, to Ella Carlton, daughter of Bloomfield H. Moore, of Philadelphia, and grand-daughter of the late A. J. Dallas, Esq., formerly of Bristol, Mass.

Grand Matinee.—Robert le Diable entre—Saturday Afternoon. Doors open at 1; Overture at 2 o'clock.

Harkins—Ellis.—In Camden, N. J., on 3d instant, by the Rev. C. Hare, Mr. George Harkins, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Annie Ellis, of Camden.

Reese—Wilbank.—At St. Luke's Church, Germantown, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. Weber, Jr., Joseph Reese to Ellen F., daughter of the late John Wilbank, M. D., of Philadelphia.

Wood—Coltart.—On the 5th October, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. S. Reid, William Wood, of Philadelphia, to Josie Paine, daughter of Joseph Coltart, Esq., of Pittsburg. No cards.

DIED

Armstrong.—On the 7th instant after a short illness, Mrs. Martha Armstrong, wife of George H. Armstrong.

The relatives and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1015 Lombard street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

Creese.—On the 7th inst., William G. Creese, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and Robert Morris Lodge, No. 2, I. of O. F., the Pioneer Hose Company, No. 1, and Fairmount Engine Company are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 207 N. Third street, on Friday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

Foulke.—On the 5th instant after a short illness, Miss Mary E. Foulke, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 704 Race street, on Saturday, 12th instant, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

Mather.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. Mary Ann Mather, wife of John Mather.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Market Square, Delaware County, on Friday morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock.

Mahlon.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. Ellen, wife of Samuel Mahlon, in her 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Main street, Germantown, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Stacey.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., Mr. Willis A. Stacey, formerly of Bangor, Maine.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 239 S. Ninth street.

Slevin.—On the 8th inst., Mrs. Bridget Slevin, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends and those of her sons, Thomas and Michael Slevin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 232 Gaskill street, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

Wilson—In Richmond, Va., October 17th, 1864, Henry W. Wilson, son of Joseph T. and the late Mary Wilson, of this city, prisoner of the United States service. *Water-Witch* in the 25th year of his age.

Zimmerling.—Suddenly, on the 8th inst., Charles Zimmerling, Sr., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2043 Green street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

National Bank of the Northern Liberties. Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

11-10-5t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS,

Nos. 11 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-13-m6m 239

BUSINESS ITEMS.

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Passengers going North or South by this route can take dinner at Delaware Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 12.20 P. M., and have time for supper at Great Bend, where the last change is made at 6.00 P. M. Those going South take the first change at Great Bend, at 6.30 A. M., and have time for breakfast before taking Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train; dine at Delaware at 1.40 P. M.

Through Tickets to and from Buffalo, Dunkirk, Rochester, Elmira, Ithaca, Oswego, Binghampton, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Delaware Water Gap, &c.

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Of all the living writers of English fiction no one better understands the art of story-telling than Wilkie Collins. He has a faculty of relating the mystery of a plot, exciting terror, pity, curiosity, and other passions, such as belong to few, if any, of his confreres, however much they may excel him in other respects. His style, too, is singularly appropriate—less forced and artificial than the average models of novelists.—Boston Transcript.

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In Four Acts.

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Crowded from Pit to Dome.

SECOND WEEK of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, November 10, 1864,
Commencing with the Drama of

LITTLE HALLEDAY EVE.

To be followed by the Piquant Farce of

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To conclude with the Drama of

THE BENEFICIARY BARON.

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Seats secured two days in advance.

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Fourth Night of Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who will appear THIS (Thursday) EVENING, November 10, for the last time, in the performance of FLORINDA, the Jewess, and PHILLIS, a young Novice, in the Grand Historical Romance of

THE MONASTERY OF ST. JUST; OR, THE JEWESS OF MADRID.

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Friday Evening, BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, when she will appear as CAMILLE.

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Great National Circus,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MRS. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE),

Who will open on

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Second Door, FOR THE WINTER SEASON,

ON WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.

The MANAGERESS is determined to make the entire Winter Exhibition remarkable in equestrian history, as grouping together a grand company of talent never excelled in the profession in any part of the world.

ADMITTANCE.

First Tier	50 cents
Second Tier	25 cents
Private Boxes, $10; $7; $5	$5 to $3 each

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Evening performance commencing at 8 o'clock. See distributing bills.

LATEST.

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The Ticket Office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is now located at the New Passenger Depot of the Company, THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

On and after MONDAY, October 31, 1864, trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—

8:00 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN, with the following connections:—Arrive at WEST CHESTER INTERSECTION 9.05 A. M., and connect with West Chester Railroad, arriving at West Chester 9.30 A. M. At DOWNINGTOWN 9.55 A. M., connecting with train for Waynesburg, and reaching there 11.10 A. M. At COLUMBIA 11.40 A. M., connecting with Northern Central Railroad, and reaching York at 2.45 P. M. Hanover Junction 3.30 P. M., Hanover 4.05 P. M., and Gettysburg 6.15 P. M. Also, with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, leaving at 2.40 P. M. Arrive at HARRISBURG 5.20 P. M., connecting with Northern Central trains North, thus:—Leave Harrisburg 11.45 P. M., arrive Sunbury 1.20 A. M., Northumberland 1.30 A. M., Williamsport 6.15 A. M., Lock Haven 7.50 A. M. (Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., reach Elmira at 10.55 A. M., and Buffalo at 9.20 P. M.) At HARRISBURG, with Northern Central Railway, for the South, leaving at 2.30 A. M.; arrives York 4.10 A. M., Baltimore 7.30 A. M., Washington 8.30 A. M. Leaves Hanover Junction 9.50 A. M., arrives Hanover 10.00 A. M., and Gettysburg 10.25 A. M. At HUNTINGDON 3.40 A. M., with train on Broad Top R. R., arriving (Depot) at 4.30 A. M.—A. M. 5.30 A. M., and connecting there with Stage for Bedford. At TYRONE 6.40 A. M., connecting with train on Bald Eagle Valley Road, leaving Tyrone at 8.00 A. M., arrive Bellefonte 10.15 A. M., and Lock Haven 12.00 M. Returning, leaves Lock Haven at 2.00 P. M., and arrives Philadelphia 10.00 A. M. At ALTOONA 7.40 A. M., connects with train for Hollidaysburg, and arrives there 12.30 P. M. At ALTOONA, 7.30 A. M., connecting with branch train for Ebensburg, arriving there 9.30 P. M. At PITTSBURG 1.00 A. M., and there connecting for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

10:00 A. M.

PACIFIC ACCOMMODATION, No. 2, arriving at Paoli at 11.09 A. M.

11:40 A. M.

FAST LINE connects at LANDISVILLE 2.40 P. M., with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, arriving at Lititz 3.10 P. M., and Reading at 4.25 P. M. At HARRISBURG, with an Accommodation Train on Northern Central Railway, for Sunbury and Intermediate points, reaching Sunbury at 6.50 P. M. At HARRISBURG 5.20 P. M., with Cumberland Valley for Carlisle, arriving there at 5.45 P. M. Arrives at Pittsburg 1.30 A. M., and there makes close connection for all Western points.

1:00 P. M.

PARKESBURG ACCOMMODATION, arrives at Parkesburg at 3.25 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, makes connection at Downingtown at 4.04 P. M., with train on Waynesburg Branch, leaving at 4.20 P. M., and arriving at Waynesburg at 6.00 P. M. At COLUMBIA, at 6.25 P. M., with Northern Central Railway for York, leaving Wrightsville 7.00 P. M., and arriving at York 7.40 P. M. Arrives at Harrisburg at 7.45 P. M.

4:00 P. M.

EMIGRANT ACCOMMODATION, from No. 137 Dock street, daily, except Sunday.—Arrives at Harrisburg, 9.35 A. M.; Altoona, 2.40 P. M.; Pittsburg, 7.30 P. M.; and Pittsburg, 11.40 P. M. The cars are comfortable, and emigrants, or families going West, will find the rates low, and have their baggage for which checks are given forwarded by the same train. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent, 137 Dock street, Between Harrisburg and Pittsburg a first class car is attached to the train for local travel.

4:30 P. M.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, reaches Lancaster at 7.20 P. M., and reaches Columb

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Electoral and Popular Vote Compared.
From the Tribune.

UNION STATES.

States.	Electoral Vote.	1860.	Electoral Vote.	1864.
Maine	8	77,701	7	72,031
N. Hampshire	5	37,055	5	35,937
Vermont	5	33,808	5	42,422
Massachusetts	13	106,281	12	126,742
Rhode Island	4	12,244	4	14,777
Connecticut	6	43,488	6	44,693
New York	35	362,646	33	368,735
Pennsylvania	27	268,030	26	296,391
Maryland	(Democratic)	92,502	7	40,153
W. Virginia	(Not a State)	29,084	5	23,223
Ohio	23	231,709	21	265,654
Michigan	6	88,480	8	85,809
Indiana	13	139,033	13	150,422
Illinois	11	172,161	16	189,496
Wisconsin	5	86,110	8	83,458
Minnesota	4	22,069	4	25,060
Iowa	4	54,739	8	72,250
Missouri	(Democratic)	165,369	7	31,621
Kansas	(Not a State)	17,300	3	16,421
Nevada	(Not a State)	6,812	3	9,826
California	(Democratic)	38,733	5	62,134
Oregon	(Democratic)	14,410	3	15,343
Total	183	2,281,701	212	2,416,816

REBEL STATES.

New Jersey	7	58,346	7	60,723
Delaware	3	18,059	3	19,422
Missouri	9	165,369	(Union)	
Kentucky	12	155,232	11	64,301
West Virginia	5	29,084	(Union)	
Maryland	8	92,502	(Union)	
California	4	38,733	(Union)	
Oregon	3	14,410	(Union)	
Total	49	571,735	21	144,446

By these figures it appears that in all the States (except possibly Tennessee and Louisiana) now voting for President, Mr. Lincoln has a majority of nearly 400,000 on the popular vote, and 214 electoral votes, to 21 for McClellan. The same States, in 1860, gave 138,701 majority against Lincoln, although he had 105 electoral votes, to 49 for all others. The entire vote in 1860 was—Union, 1,864,523; Democratic, 1,724,209; total popular vote, 3,587,732. We include in our estimated majorities this year the votes of soldiers wherever they are allowed to vote. It will be observed that while of all the above States the Democrats carried eight in 1860, they now have but three; and their column of majorities shrinks from nearly half a million to the paltry handful of thirty thousand. The Union party carry *twenty-two* States; the Democracy carry *three*. Enough said.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION—ITS CAUSE—THE DUTY OF THE DEFEATED.

From the Times.

Abraham Lincoln has two hundred and thirteen electoral votes against twenty-one for George B. McClellan. He has carried twenty-one States against three for George B. McClellan. He has a popular majority of nearly, if not quite, four hundred thousand in round numbers.

This is the voice of the original loyal States, excluding the partially reclaimed States of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas, whose votes, so far as a Presidential vote was taken in them, was undoubtedly given Mr. Lincoln, but on account of the still disorganized condition of these States, their vote will probably not be counted in the Electoral College.

Such a preponderance of public sentiment is unexampled since the re-election of James Monroe, forty-four years ago, by an electoral vote of two hundred and twenty-eight votes to one. We accept it without surprise. It simply is a verification of what we have steadily declared from the outset, that the American people would stand by the Government as long as the Government stands by the flag. On that broad assumption we have rested our faith as an adamant. The man has been but a poor student of the Anglo-Saxon nature, who has not learned that the national spirit is the strongest element in its blood. It is that quality of our race which has made England the foremost nation of Europe. War, instead of weakening it, only intensifies it.

Every new year of the twenty years' war against Napoleon, though bringing new burden and new outpourings of blood, only set Saxon muscle all the firmer. Not one solitary instance can be found, either in English history or in American history, in which a party ever acquired power by working against a war in which the nation was once fairly embarked. It has been tried over and over again from the first existence of parties, but has uniformly failed. If this has been the uniform result where nothing but the pride or the material interest of the nation was concerned, the natural impulse must operate with vastly greater force when the life of the nation is at stake. It was downright infatuation in the leaders at Chicago to imagine that the American people would consent to give up the war as a failure, and trust to an "ultimate convention" to decide upon the national fate. It was a great weakness in General McClellan to fancy that he could stand on that Chicago platform and yet satisfy the national sentiment of the people by a few glittering generalities. General McClellan's strongest support has come from our adopted citizens—the very portion of our people who have none of that *inborn* sentiment.

They cast a great multitude of votes, and in ordinary times hold the balance of power. But in a struggle like this they could accomplish nothing. When the life of the nation is concerned, the sovereign power is sure to be exercised by them who have sprung from the soil of the nation—and exercised, too, with the same resistless sweep we have just seen.

It is true that the native-born Americans of the Southern States have been deficient in this national sentiment. This is because the present generation of them have been vitiated by being bred in the false doctrines of the Calhoun school of State Rights. But that was rendered possible only by peculiar circumstances connected with a peculiar institution. That institution will soon disappear, and we shall then see the old national feeling again assert itself among the masses of the Southern people; and the result will dash forever from public life every Southern politician who has set it at naught.

Abraham Lincoln having been re elected President by this immense majority, through this national sentiment, the practical question for the supporters of General McClellan now is in what spirit they will accept it. Their orators and their newspapers have done their utmost to destroy the confidence of the people in Mr. Lincoln and the policy of his Administration. They have exhausted argument, entreaty, denunciation, ridicule, and detestation. They have subjected each and every official act to the most unfavorable criticism, and the worst misrepresentation, within their power.

They have poured forth a ceaseless stream of abuse against all the more important members of his Cabinet. Whatever odium they could generate against him *per se* or whatever by association, they have turned to account. Whatever political capital they could make for themselves by shallowness of speech, and by dumbness of speech, they have realized. Whatever power there was in glittering promises to allure, or in dark warnings to intimidate, or in sordid appeals to corrupt, or in fierce tirades to inflame, or in big boasts to bamboozle, has been piled in this Presidential canvass to the uttermost limit. It has all miserably failed. Again we ask, what will these people do about it? What they ought to do is plain enough. They should lay to heart the lesson that in a public polley, in these times especially, has any chance, which is not thoroughly pervaded with an unflinching national spirit. They should understand that this spirit is utterly incompatible with faction in any form or measure; and that opposition to President Lincoln's administration on system, without a practical end, is factious, pure and simple. By the overwhelming decree of the people, Mr. Lincoln will be again President of the United States for four years from the fourth of March next. It is now impossible to put another man in his place.

He has in charge the most arduous work ever intrusted to mortal hands. He has a right to the sympathetic encouragement, the generous criticism, and the effective material and moral support of all the people, without distinction of party. We are not without the hope that the present opposition will recognize this, and will now, for a time at least, drop its character as an opposition; and, with a national spirit, will work with all national men in carrying this war through to its legitimate end, which, as the people have decided, alone can secure the true national destiny.

—A woman was found dead in her bed lately at Bordeaux, and the doctors assert that she died from the effects of the smell of quinces, a large basket of which was found in the room.

—It is said that the news of the death of Jules Gerard proved fatal to a sister of his at Nice. On being informed of that event, she was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which carried her on immediately.

SCARCITY OF CLERGYMEN IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—The London *Times* contains the following singular article, which will doubtless cause surprise to many of our readers. Few persons in this country would have thought that the established Church of England was actually in want of clergymen:—

"It is probably within the knowledge of most readers that the profession of Holy Orders has for some time past been suffering apparently in popular esteem. It is not thought so good a profession as formerly. It is actually understocked, while other professions are overcrowded. Fewer men in proportion enter it, and those who do enter it are not, as a body, quite as well educated as they used to be. University graduates give a preference to other callings, and leave the Church to be served by men without the distinction of an academical degree. But as 'Church extension' is rapidly going on all this while, the result is a want of ministers, and at last the 'scarcity of curates' becomes one of our columns have been a topic of public discussion. We are not sure that the question has been rightly apprehended. It has more than one aspect, and will not present the same feature from every point of view."

A VOICE FROM CAPRERA.—Garibaldi has written from Caprera three letters, one addressed to Parodi, declaring that the further imprisonment of Italy must be the work of women and good priests. "The priest's garb," he adds, "once sanctified by Savanarola and Ugo Bassi, is now hated all over the world." Another letter to General Avezzana deplores the recent riot at Turin, and declares the writer's determination to remain at Caprera. The third, dated the 10th of October, we translate. Garibaldi writes:—

"That the schemers should seek to raise political complications was very natural; but I did not expect that they would try to throw me into the clutches of men who have desecrated Rome by the Convention of the 15th of September. With Bonaparte, the only Convention is this—to purify our country of his presence, not in two years, but in two hours."

ANTI-POLYGAMOUS MORMONS IN CALIFORNIA.—There is in California a colony of Mormons who reject polygamy. They have just held a meeting in San Francisco, under the title of the "Conference of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints." The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that their numbers in California and Nevada are as follows:—Members, 347; elders, 48; priests, 11; teachers, 2; children blessed during the year, 100; baptisms, 56; cut off, 1. Their largest membership is in San Bernardino, 154; Petaluma and Sacramento branches next, 33 and 35.

—Mr. T. Spencer Barnes, the author of some able metaphysical works which have found readers in this country, and recently a resident in London, has just been appointed to the logic chair in the University of St. Andrews. Mr. Baynes was formerly a student in this college.

DRY GOODS.

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Empress Cloths,
Parissiennes,
Tamises,
Bombazines,
Alpacas, Queen's Cloth, &c. &c.

8-4 THIBET MERINO FOR SHAWLS, very cheap.
THIBET LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Also, an elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS.

PERKINS,
11-5-6t No. 918 NINTH STREET.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

BEST QUALITY

OF

LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7½, 7¾, 7¾, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at

$1·25 PER PAIR,

BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WARBURTON & SON,
11-1-1mths No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have secured at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Merchandise offered

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.
8-26-3m PHILADELPHIA.

102 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—102—A second lot of Linen Arch. Just received, a very choice Stock of Shapes and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most desirable styles for Misses' and Ladies' Linen Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of my own make and importation, Silk and Cassimere Head Dresses, Silk and Gauze Head Dresses, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all kinds of Silk and Cassimere Hoods and Nubias, Silk and Cassimere Waterproof Hoods Gloves and Hosiery, Children's Caps and Hoods, Silk Gloves of the best makes, Hemstitched and Colored Handkerchiefs, and many Notions not kept in other stores, Silk Elastic Belts, Jet and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all sizes and styles, Mask Ruffles of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices, Wooden Goods, as Bobbin, Ambler, Thread, Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Combs, at the cheapest prices, Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, &c., &c. Call and see one of our own improved Bobbins, Black and White Laces of all grades and styles. Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in all widths, for Hat and Bonnet Bindings, Loops and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth your while to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM FOSTER & BROTHER, No. 102 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 11-3

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and comfort, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
8-4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAK DISPLAY.

Fine Exhibition in Cloak Room of Elegant Properly-Made Garments

FOR LADIES'

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Rich Velour Cloaks,
Handsome Beaver Cloaks,
Finest Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Black Tricot and Ribbed Cloaks,
Fine Black Garments,
Water-Proof Cloaks,
Cloaks Made to Order,
Woolen Long Shawls.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner Ninth and Market Sts.
11-3-6t

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,
N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.
9-26-1mths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

HENRY PARKER,

Nos 51 and 53

S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Will be offered at this Establishment,

WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER, " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE, and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-2-6mths2m

THE NINTH STREET CLOAK STORE.

A Monmouth Stock of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS!
Tricots, Castors, Velours, and Frosted Beavers,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

The largest and cheapest stock of
CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS at $7·50 and $8·50 per yard.

A splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS
at reduced prices, at

McELROY'S,
11-2-2w No. 11 S. NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

A. W. LYMAN,
No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

11-7-1f OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 533 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and English

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of the very latest novelty and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment will be found

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 S. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

9-29-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,
sel0-3m No. 124 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My extensive stock of FANCY FURS for LaMode and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN

DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-29-3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 130 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rates.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-1mths 2m

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,

E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN.

Attorneys

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 808 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.

Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. [11-1-1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION

To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY

To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$36 PENSION A YEAR

To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,

Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.

THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
10-26-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT

HEATER,

WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT

THAN

ANY FURNACE IN USE.

COOKING RANGES

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

REGISTERS

AND

VENTILATORS,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
8-29-2mths-2m No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

$10,000 CAN BE MADE ON A PATENT Medicine which only wants advertising well, as it is acknowledged by all who use it to be universal in its cures, and the most potent ever made. A person with but little capital can make a fortune of it; receipt and all information will be imparted for a nominal sum; at least $10,000 can be realized. Address "Medicine," this office. 11-4

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed, and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity 11-7-3m

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in sums of small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on Board and for sale, and information given concerning Investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
10-15-1m Philadelphia.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
9-5 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

MICHAEL JACOBS,

BANKER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.

STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION. 10-25-6m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on Commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections promptly made. 6-27-1m

GOLD AND SILVER.

GOLD AND SILVER,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

BY

MICHAEL JACOBS,

10-26-6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in legal currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
sel-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [sel0-2

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Specie, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

Collections Promptly Made. 5-1-tf

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,
10-24-2m No. 14 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-24-2m No. 14 S. THIRD Street.

NOTICE.—STEAMBOAT TRENTON.—Trips Resumed.—On and after Monday, November 7, 1864, the Steamboat TRENTON will resume her regular trips daily (Sundays excepted) Leave Bristol at 7¼, Burlington at 7¾, and Tacony at 8·30 A. M., for Philadelphia. Second trip down will leave Bristol at 12·15, Burlington at 12·50 A. M., and Tacony at 1·15 P. M. Returning will leave Walnut Street Wharf at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

The Trenton Way Line (Quintin, conductor) will leave Trenton at 7·15 A. M. and take the boat at Tacony. Returning will leave Walnut Street Wharf at 3½ P. M., and take the cars at Tacony for Trenton and intermediate stations.

11-3-6t WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 126 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE.

Oral sales, for cash or approved credit, at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend, if necessary, to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange;

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTERS' Stores, Embankments, &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Warehouse, corner of the alley between B and C and Twelfth and Twenty-first streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, November 11, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of CONDEMNED STORES, embracing as usual the following, viz:

Axes, Carpenters' Tools, Bridles, Buckets, Saddles, Saddle Blankets, Stable Brooms, Wheelbarrows, Picks, Pumps, Halters, Scrap Leather, Portable Forges, Harness, and a large lot of Scrap Iron and Wagon Tire, &c.

ALSO,

Will be sold at foot of Nineteenth street, near Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, indiscriminately, a lot of the remains of the said stock returned to a number of Ambulances, Carts, Medical Wagons, Mobile Wagons, Wagon Bodies, Spring Wagons, &c.

The purchasers will be required to remove the stores within five days from the day of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Brig. General and Chief Quartermaster,
10-29-10t Depot of Washington.

BANK NOTICES.

CITY NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.
11-7-3t

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Board of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.
11-7-3t

CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK,
November 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 15th inst.

JOSEPH S. FIELDING, Cashier.
11-7-6t

GIRARD BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

This Bank has declared a dividend on the profits of the last six months, of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes.

It will be necessary for the holders of stock which has not been consolidated, to surrender their certificates for identification, before receiving the dividend. By order of the Board.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
11-1-1mths-2m Cashier.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
10-21-30t

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

W. GUMMERE, Cashier.
10-21-30t

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.
10-21-30t

NOTICE.
THE CITY BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.
10-21-30t

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, as recently to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

C. T. YERKES, Cashier.
10-21

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:—

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners or two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States, to sue and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States; and that the Board of Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform all such acts, matters, and things as may be necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution; and that the Cashier shall publish the same for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or other wise, to each stockholder, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864.

JAMES RUSHTON,
10-21-30t Cashier.

"SPEEDY AND NOISELESS."

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE!

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

OFFICE, No. 720 CHESNUT ST.,

(Opposite the Masonic Hall).

This Machine is the triumph of perfection in Sewing Machines, combining many rare and valuable improvements not possessed by any other Machine.

Having neither CAM or COG WHEEL, it is emphatically a noiseless machine.

THREE SIZES ARE MANUFACTURED,
FAMILY MACHINE, SMALL MANUFACTURING, AND
LARGE MANUFACTURING.

The public are invited to examine this machine at their Agency, No. 720 CHESNUT Street.

Soldiers' Wives and Widows furnished with Machines on accommodating terms. 10-29-sixmths

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST Ppremium

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

8-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES HARBEIT'S

WATCHES AND WORKS

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philada.

ADDED FOR THE SPRING

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Rooms, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

8-13-1y Clock Trimmings of every description

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
EDWIN T. SOUDER. } 10-6-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars.

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter.

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 29 SOUTH street,

BALTIMORE, MD., November 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, November 14, 1864, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster Department, delivered in Baltimore, Md., as follows:

2,000 BARRELS FIRST QUALITY NEW MESS OR PRIME MESS PORK (which to be stated), to be put salted, 200 lbs. meat, in flat hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be packed within thirty days of delivery. To be delivered in ten days from date of contract. Three barrels of Pork must be presented as a sample of the Pork to be delivered, which will be retained until the delivery is made.

300 BARRELS MESS BEEF. The neck, shoulder clod and shin in the fore quarter

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

VICTORY!

BY JULIA ADELAIDE BURDICK.

I.

Victory!
Thunder it, cannon and resonant bell!
Echo at mountain-side, hill-top and dell!
Trumpet and bugle the loud pæan swell!
Victory! Victory!
Booming of mortar and screaming of shell,
Haste, to our foemen the great tidings tell!
Victory!

II.

Victory!
Wave, happy flag, over fortress and fleet!
Army and navy exultingly greet!
City and country the glad news repeat!
Victory! Victory!
Fly with it, freeman, the poor bondman meet,
Strike the last fetter in twain at his feet!
Victory!

III.

Victory!
Soldier, the weary days' suffering through!
Patriot, every where dauntless and true!
Nation, unflinching to dare and to do!
Victory! Victory!
Lift up your voices and welcome anew
Ruler as wise as the land ever knew!
Victory!

IV.

Victory!
Flash with it lightning o'er highways of wire!
Speed it, ye steeds with the red heart of fire!
On with it, white ships, and never more tire!
Victory! Victory!
Beacons on rampart and tower and spire,
Signal triumphant the nation's desire!
Victory!

V.

Victory!
Thunder it, ocean and river and lake!
Echo it, strands that the mad waters rake!
Fly with it, winds, till the universe shake!
Victory! Victory!
Heaven and earth into melodies break,
Noonday approaches, awake, oh awake!
Victory!

NEW REBEL CONGRESS.

ADVICES TO MONDAY LAST—THE REBEL CONGRESS—LIST OF THE MEMBERS—WAR NEWS FROM VARIOUS POINTS—SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

We have received the Richmond papers of last Monday, the 7th inst., and publish the annexed extracts from their columns:—

MEETING OF CONGRESS—LIST OF MEMBERS.

The *Sentinel* says:—The second session of the Second Congress, under the permanent Constitution, will commence at noon to-day. We presume, from what we see and learn, that a quorum of each House will be in attendance. The following is a list of the members of the two Houses. In the Senate there is a change, not until recently known, occasioned by the death of Hon. C. B. Mitchell, of Arkansas, and the election of Hon. A. H. Garland to fill the vacancy. In consequence of this change in Mr. Garland's post of service, there is a vacancy from Arkansas in the House:—

SENATE.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
R. W. Walker	1870	J. W. C. Watson	1870
Robert Jemison	1868	A. G. Brown	1865
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
R. W. Johnson	1870	*L. M. Louis	1870
*Aug. H. Garland	1868	W. P. Johnson	1865
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jas. M. Baker	1870	Wm. A. Graham	1870
A. E. Maxwell	1866	Wm. T. Dortch	1936
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H. V. Johnson	1870	James L. Orr	1868
Benj. H. Hill	1868	R. W. Barnwell	1864
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Wm. E. Simms	1870	G. A. Henry	1870
H. C. Burnett	1868	L. C. Haynes	1936
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow	1868	W. S. Oldham	1838
Thos. J. Semmes	1868	L. T. Wigfall	1865
VIRGINIA.			
R. M. T. Hunter	1868	A. T. Caperton	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

1. Thomas J. Foster.
2. Wm. R. Smith.
3. W. R. W. Cobb.
4. M. H. Cruikshank.
5. Francis S. Lyon.
6. W. P. Chilton.
7. David Clopton.
8. James L. Pugh.
9. J. S. Dickinson.

ARKANSAS.

1. Felix I. Batson.
2. Rufus K. Garland.
3. Vacancy.
4. Thomas B. Hanly.

FLORIDA.

1. St. George Rogers.
2. R. B. Hilton.

GEORGIA.

1. Julian Hartridge.
2. Wm. E. Smith.
3. Mark H. Blandford.
4. Clifford Anderson.
5. J. T. Shewmake.
6. J. H. Echols.
7. Jas. M. Smith.
8. H. P. Bell.
9. Geo. N. Lester.
10. Warren Aiken.

KENTUCKY.

1. Willie B. Machen.
2. Geo. W. Triplett.
3. Henry E. Read.
4. Geo. W. Ewing.
5. Jas. S. Christman.
6. Theo. L. Burnett.
7. H. W. Bruce.
8. Humphrey Marshall.
9. Sly M. Bruce.
10. James W. Moore.
11. Ben. F. Bradley.
12. John M. Elliott.

LOUISIANA.

1. Chas. J. Villere.
2. Chas. M. Conrad.
3. Duncan F. Kenner.
4. Lucius J. Dupre.
5. Vacancy.
6. John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. John A. Orr.
2. W. D. Holder.
3. Israel Welsh.
4. Henry C. Chambers.
5. Otho R. Singleton.
6. Ethel Barksdale.
7. J. T. Lampkin.

MISSOURI.

1. *Thos. L. Snead.
2. *N. L. Norton.
3. John B. Clark.
4. A. H. Conrow.
5. Geo. G. West.
6. *Peter S. Wilkes.
7. R. A. Hatcher.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. W. H. N. Smith.
2. Robt. R. Bridgers.
3. J. T. Leach.
4. Thos. C. Fuller.
5. Josiah Turner, Jr.
6. John A. Gilmer.
7. James M. Leach.
8. Jas. G. Ramsey.
9. B. Gaither.
10. Geo. W. Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. J. M. Witherspoon.
2. W. Porcher Miles.
3. Lewis M. Ayer.
4. W. D. Simpson.
5. James Farrow.
6. W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.

1. Joseph B. Heiskell.
2. William G. Swan.
3. A. S. Colyar.
4. John V. Murray.
5. Henry S. Foote.
6. F. A. Keeble.
7. James McCallum.
8. Thomas Meenes.
9. J. D. C. Atkins.
10. John V. Wright.
11. M. W. Clusky.*

TEXAS.

1. *Stephen H. Darden.
2. Claiborne C. Herbert.
3. A. M. Branch.
4. Frank S. Sexton.
5. J. R. Baylor.
6. S. H. Morgan.

VIRGINIA.

1. Robt. L. Montague.
2. Robert R. Wunthell.
3. Wm. C. Wickham.
4. Thomas S. Gholson.
5. Thomas S. Bocock.
6. John Goode, Jr.
7. William C. Rives.
8. D. C. De Jarnette.
9. David Funsten.
10. F. W. M. Holliday.
11. John B. Baldwin.
12. Waller R. Staples.
13. Fayette McMullan.
14. Samuel Miller.
15. Robert Johnston.
16. Charles W. Russell.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—M. H. Meawilite.
Cherokee Nation—R. C. Boudinot.
Choctaw Nation—R. M. Jones.
Creek and Seminole Nations—S. B. Callahan.

The asterisks indicate new members—2 in the Senate and 5 in the House of Representatives—elected since last session.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.—Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, President *pro tem.*; J. H. Nash, of South Carolina, Secretary; R. H. Stevens, of South Carolina, Assistant Secretary; C. T. Bruen, of Virginia, Journal Clerk; J. W. Anderson, Recording Clerk; Lafayette H. Fitzhugh, of Kentucky, Sergeant-at-Arms; James Page, of North Carolina, Doorkeeper.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.—Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, Speaker; Albert R. Lamar, of Georgia, Clerk; James McDonald, De Louis Dalton, Henry C. Lowring, Assistant Clerks; R. H. Wynne, of Alabama, Doorkeeper.

SOME OF THE TEA NOT THROWN OVERBOARD.—After the tea was thrown overboard in Boston harbor, February 10, 1774, one of the party engaged in that movement, Lot Cheever, whose direct descendants now reside in Salem, stopped at the house of Colonel Abner Cheever, in Saugus, to change his disguise. Some of the tea then in his shoes was saved by an old lady of the family, and has from that time until now been carefully preserved. A lady of the highest respectability, and a direct descendant of the Cheever here spoken of, has presented to the manager of the Salem Table at the Naval Fair in Boston, a remaining portion of the tea, which will be offered for sale.—*Boston Transcript.*

DEATH OF COLONEL SAMUEL MEDARY.—Colonel Samuel Medary, a well-known Democratic politician, died in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. He has been for many years the editor of the Ohio *Statesman*, the leading Democratic paper in Ohio, and recently published a campaign paper called the *Crisis*.

SKETCH OF CAPTAIN COLLINS, OF THE "WACHUSETT."

Commander Napoleon Collins was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the navy as a midshipman, January 2, 1834, and made his first cruise in the sloop-of-war *Natchez*, under Commodore Mervine, in the West India squadron, the following year. After completing his cruise in the West India squadron, he entered the Naval School at Philadelphia, in 1839. He received his warrant as passed midshipman the 16th of July, 1840, and was attached to the sloop-of-war *Boston*, belonging to the East India squadron. In 1843 we find him attached to the frigate *Constellation* as acting master, on her return home from the East India squadron.

Arriving home in 1844, he was waiting orders until 1848, when he was ordered to the sloop-of-war *Preble*, on the coast of Africa, in the meantime having received his promotion as lieutenant, November 9, 1846. He remained on that station until 1849, when he was granted a leave of absence on account of ill health. We again find the lieutenant in active service as lieutenant on board the steamer *Michigan*, on Lake Erie, where he remained until April 1855. He was placed in command of the store-ship *John P. Kennedy*, on special service, in 1857, and sent to the East Indies, when Lieutenant Gillison relieved him, and he was ordered to the steam frigate *Susquehanna*, and returned to the United States in 1858, when he was granted a furlough. In 1857 he was ordered as executive officer to the navy yard at Mare Island, California, then commanded by the illustrious Farragut. In 1859 he was the executive officer of the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, in the Pacific squadron, and was home on leave in December of the following year.

In 1861 he was again ordered to the steamer *Michigan*, serving on Lake Erie. In October, 1862, he was detached and placed on waiting orders, and in the following year he was ordered to the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, commanded by the present Admiral S. F. Lee, in the East India squadron. On the return of the *Vandalia* from the East Indies, Commander Collins was placed in command of the gun-boat *Pendekin*, and ordered to accompany Admiral Dupont in his Port Royal expedition, participating in that brilliant fight, and handling his vessel with marked ability. During the winter of 1861 and 1862 he was very actively engaged with the *Pendekin*, in company with the other gunboats, in opening the Rebel ports and sounds on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, under the command of Admiral Dupont. On the 16th of July, 1862, he was promoted to his present rank as full commander, sounding at present No. 19 on the list. In September, 1862, he was detached from the command of the *Pendekin* and placed in command of the *Octorara*, cruising in the West Indies in search of blockade-runners. Here he was successful in taking some valuable prizes, and maintaining as sharp a blockade as the circumstances and the speed of his vessel would permit.

In August, 1863, he was detached from the *Octorara*, and subsequently ordered to the command of the steam sloop *Wachusett*, on special service, and sent some months since in search of the privateer *Florida*. He has been indefatigable in his exertions to overtake her, and, after a pursuit of months, he nearly found her in the port of Bahia, Brazil, and effected her capture. Whether his last act will meet the approval of all whose desire it is to observe the neutrality of foreign nations above all else, we cannot determine; but we can say it has sent a thrill of joy through the breasts of all loyal people, who will ever owe Commander Collins a debt of gratitude for ridding the seas of such a destructive cor-sair as the *Florida* has been to our commerce on almost every sea.

Captain Collins is about fifty years of age, and has been about thirty years in the naval service, of which over twenty-one he has spent at sea. He is a man of medium height, and of rather slender form. His eyes and hair are black, and his complexion dark and swarthy. He is cool, determined, and as courageous as a lion, and ready at all times to assume a responsibility in any affair he believes right and necessary. He is just what he has proved himself to be—the right man in the right place.

DRAMATIC JOTTINGS.

—There seems to be a studied invasion of foreign players on the English and American stage. Ristori set the example by playing in French; Bandmann and Methua Scheller have attempted it with success in this city; Fechter and Sheila Colas have won applause in this way in London; and now a new star, an Italian lady named Beatrice Locchesini, is playing there. She draws large audiences, but the *Examiner* criticises her by saying that "credit, of course, is due to a lady who, being Italian, has obtained a place on the French stage, and now, in an English theatre, is speaking English quite as well as M. Fechter. But the lady, we must needs say, is one more confirmation of Cornelius O'Dowd's theory of want of originality in linguists. She is not bad, but she is also not good, and she is not in the least interesting; moreover, with submission to all different tastes, we do not think she is a bit handsome. She is like the ancient mariner, 'long, and lank, and lean;' and her facial expression—grimace, as in all second and third-rate French actresses—mainly consists in drawing the mouth into horse-shoes. She would make up into a famous 'Mephistopheles.'"

Another critic, however, speaks more highly of the lady:—

"M. de Beurnonville has now retired—she comes from the Odeon and Vaudeville Theatres in Paris—has a great deal to recommend her; has a fine, prepossessing appearance, a large, expressive face, a good figure, and much natural ease, a graceful deportment, and considerable share of histrionic talent. She made her way with the audience in a moment, and was accepted well right before the half-price crowd. Shall be hearing more of her here in England, she speaks our language with so much ease and fluency, and her utterance is so intimately clear by any material error of pronunciation. She has, indeed, the French accent and enunciation very perceptible, but nothing to be compared to Mathe Stella Colas, or even to Mr. Fechter. More passion and force are what would be of advantage in Madame Beatrice's acting, but enough remains to interest and even enchain the sympathy in any measure."

—At the Haymarket has also been revived O'Keefe's *Castle of Andalusia*, a musical comedy, which was first produced in 1782 with great success. One Signor Sestini, first comic singer of the Italian opera, was specially engaged to win honors in

"Shakespeare's Lorenza
Heart beating, repeating
Night by night to loud cronies,
Heart surrender'd to her under
Stars that grow pale with grace she more."

The music, stolen from various foreign composers, is adapted to English words.

—Professor Pepper, who discovered the ghost illusion so popular on the stage a year or so ago, is again giving lectures in London. After one of these, "Pepper's Ghost" was introduced in the large theatre, and having first surprised the audience by the awfully spectral-ish character of the illusion, the ghost still further astonished them by its marvellous performances on the violin, which elicited shouts of applause. The spirit of the great musician was represented by Mr. Lovey, a London violinist.

—The first theatre which has ever been established in Cochin China was inaugurated in September last, at the French port of Saigon. There was a great crowd. The three pieces played were *Une Bonne Leçon XV, La Dame aux Jambes d'Azur*, and *Les Deux Aveugles*. Unfortunately for the success of the piece, the manager could not induce any of the fair sex to turn actresses—at least on his stage—which naturally militated against the general effect.

—Mr. Boucicault tells Liverpool superintending the production of a new Indian drama called *Omoo*, in which real monkeys are to be introduced. This piece is not taken from Hermann Melville's American novel, but is drawn from a French source. Mr. Boucicault is soon to appear with John Brougham at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in a new Irish drama of his own, called *Arrah Na Pauge*.

—At the Haymarket, London, Fanny Kemble's translation of *Mademoiselle de Belle Isle* of Alexandre Dumas has been produced, with Beatrice Lucchesini in the leading character. The play was only a moderate success, the critics deeming it too immoral in general tone for English audiences.

—At Drury Lane, London, Mr. Phelps has been making a sensation in the two parts of "Justice Shallow" and "Henry IV" in the *Second Part of Henry IV.*"—two characters very different in style, but in both of which Mr. Phelps met with much success.

—A new theatre has been opened at Manchester, England, to be devoted to dramatic and musical entertainments of a higher class than those which have been vouchsafed to the citizens of late years by the older houses. Shakespeare's *Tempest* was chosen as the opening piece.

—*Blackeyed Susan* has been revived at the Marylebone Theatre, London, to introduce a sea-fight, in which four thousand square feet of canvas are used, and one of the best shipwrecks ever shown upon the stage is represented.

—A burlesque on the horse play *Mazeppa* of the Menken, is to be produced at a rival London house, with one Miss Raynerham as the burlesque "Mazeppa."

—Miss Avonia Jones is playing out West with even more than her usual success. In "Lady Macbeth" she is highly applauded, though her repertory also includes "Juliet" and "Pauline."

—Helen Faucit has reappeared at the Drury Lane theatre as "Imogen" in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*. She was very enthusiastically greeted.

—Louisa Pyne, the prima donna, lately appeared at the benefit of a London actor in a speaking part in *Poor Pillicoddy*.

—Fechter is to appear in a new play called *The King's Butterfly*, in which important scenic effects will be introduced.

—Mr. Sothern is to play in a new opera written for him and called *The Woman in Mauve*.

FOURTH EDITION

LATE FROM REBELDOM.

RAM "ALBEMARLE."

Official Account of her Loss.

DOGBERRY COPPERHEADS.

SEYMOUR AND BRAMLETTE.

THE LOSS OF THE ALBEMARLE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, November 7.

Captain A. F. Warley, commander of the *Albemarle*, in his official report to the Navy Department, says that the night being exceedingly dark he had the watch doubled on the *Albemarle*, and took extra precaution to prevent mishaps. About eleven o'clock a boat was discovered coming towards the vessel. It was hailed, but gave no satisfactory answer.

All hands were mustered as quickly as possible, and a fire of musketry directed to the boat, which owing to the darkness was ineffectual. The after gun was loaded with grape and fired, but could not be sufficiently depressed to take effect. The boat struck under the port bow and exploded a torpedo, smashing a hole in the *Albemarle*, just under the water line, our men pouring upon them a heavy fire of musketry.

The officers in charge of the torpedo boat instantly surrendered, and were sent ashore. The pumps were set to work, but could not save the vessel, and she went down in a few moments, only her smokestack and shield remaining visible above the water.

Captain Warley says further that he received no notice from the picket-boat below, nor did the artillery on the shore give him any assistance.

A UNION RAID INTO THE BLACKWATER REGION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, November 7.

Our latest intelligence from below, says the Petersburg *Express*, represents everything as quiet there. A few days since a force of about fifty cavalry made a raid through Nansemond, and crossed the Blackwater at South Quay, meeting only a few pickets at that point to resist them. They went up to Murfee's depot, the present terminus of the Seaboard railroad, and burned all the buildings, including a lot of salt and cotton, owned by private individuals, and three bales of cotton cloth for the agent of Nansemond county.

Captain Willis, of the 13th Virginia Cavalry, with two men, kept just before them, and fired upon them a number of times, killing and wounding several of them. On their return to Suffolk they carried off seventy-five or eighty fat cattle belonging to the Government. We believe this is the second time the enemy have ever set foot upon the soil of Southampton, and this advance was only three or four miles from the river.

THE REBEL DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, November 7.

Private advices from Kentucky state that General Lyon is now in command of the Department of Kentucky. The Confederate forces occupy all that portion of the State south of Christian county to the Mississippi river, except Columbus and Paducah, at which places there are strong garrisons.

The Federals have drafted a large number of Kentuckians, and they are deserting daily, and either coming to our army or forming guerilla parties. Partisan bands are springing up all over the State, to the great annoyance of the Federals, who say that they are determined that Kentucky shall again win for herself the title of "the dark and bloody ground," rather than that she shall be free to choose for herself.

A REBEL CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH TREASON.

From the Richmond Sentinel, November 7.

Captain Henry T. Owen, of Prince Edward, has been sent up from Pickett's Division, charged with uttering treasonable and seditious language. We have not learned the specifications of the charge, except that it is alleged Captain Owen, on the occasion of a man deserting to the enemy, declared he did not blame the deserter. Captain Owen is an officer of acknowledged gallantry, and has been in the army since the breaking out of hostilities. It is believed if he used the language attributed to him that he did it in a momentary fit of disgust, caused by some circumstance the particulars of which have not transpired.

THE TWO DOGBERRYS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 7.

Governor Seymour has followed the impetuous Kentucky Bramlette (a small brier) in issuing his proclamation against military interference at the polls. Bramlette tells the civil officers of Kentucky that they must not permit military interference at the polls; that if military officials present themselves so to interfere, they must be arrested; but that if they come with force too great the sheriffs holding elections at such places, so militarily beset, shall close the polls and go their ways. Governor Seymour does not speak of the contingency of superior force; but tells the sheriffs they must, in case of military interference, exercise the "full force of law," and call out, "if need be," "the power of their districts."

These Dogberry executive officers, in their orders to the sheriff to "comprehend" all military persons about the polls, do not comprehend their situation, for the circumstances surrounding them. States and State rights have been long dead in the hearts of the Northern people, and are now dead, politically; and they, as do governors of States, have no more life or power than so many wax figures of departed heroes in a show.

They may talk largely; they may even threaten; but what can they do? Nothing. Lincoln is imperator. He may defy them, and does defy them. He will send his spies and military officials just where he pleases. They may talk of resistance, and they may call for troops; but like spirits called from the vasty deep, they will not come. Bramlette evidently fears as much, when he advises his sheriffs to secede from the polls, and leave them in the hands of the military when they appear in force.

Lincoln regards the proclamations of these ghostly Governors very much as the lion did Don Quixote. The Don ordered the cage door to be opened and challenged the lion to combat. The lion regarded the chevalier for a moment, and turning himself about, presented his hinder parts at the door for the contemplation of the knight and then laid himself down quietly to sleep.

NEW JERSEY.

GLASSBORO, November 10.—The official vote of Salem county gives Lincoln 100 majority. Starr (Union), for Congress, has 27 majority. A Union Assemblyman is elected in the First District—Callahan has 24 majority; in the Second District Dickerson has 91 majority. Sheriff Hunt (Union) is elected by 84 majority.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 10.—The *Argus* claims the Democratic majority in the State to be from 1200 to 1500.

The *Journal* claims the State this afternoon for the Union candidates by from 5000 to 7000 majority.

HEAVY UNION MAJORITY IN ST. LAWRENCE CO.

ODGENSBURG, Nov. 10.—In St. Lawrence county all but three small towns and two districts have been heard from. Lincoln's majority is 6627. The towns to hear from will probably increase it to 7000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 66. Noon, 62. 1 P. M., 63. Wind, N. W.

POLITICAL PAINS.—Every body knows by sight the broad-brimmed philosopher who carries himself the "King of Pain." This individual, with his hand-organ-buggy-wagon was circulating about to-day, but the pain of the Copperheads was beyond the reach of his nostrum. There never was such a demand for something to kill pain as there was yesterday and to-day, but the king's medicamentum wasn't the article. The sufferers were divided into two classes:—those who felt sore because they were beaten as politicians, and another class who had "a pain in the chest," that is, had bet against Mr. Lincoln. We encountered several people of this kind, who, in their infatuation for the guest of the captain of the *Galena*, had staked upon his success nearly all they were worth. For woes like these the king of Pain offers no remedy.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR.—At noon to-day a meeting of the members of the Bar was held, to take action upon the death of Thomas M. Hall, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Judge Strong was called upon to preside.

A series of resolutions expressive of regret for the decease of Colonel Hall, and extending sympathy to his family, were adopted.

Several speeches, eulogising the private worth of the deceased as a citizen and a soldier were made.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

An Important Order—Heavy Bank Check Forgeries, &c.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—Major-General Wallace has issued an order setting forth that certain evil-disposed persons in Maryland intend to obstruct the operations, and to nullify as far as they can, the emancipation provisions of the new Constitution. He therefore orders that all persons within the Middle Department hereto-fore slaves are now free, and are under special military protection, until the Legislature shall pass such laws as shall make military protection unnecessary. A freedmen's bureau is created, the office to be in Baltimore.

Major William M. Este is appointed to have it in charge. In order to make the Bureau effective, Major Este is authorized to institute investigations, to send for papers and persons, and make the necessary arrests. The Provost Marshals of the various districts are directed to hear all complaints, and report the same to Major Este, who is directed to take possession of the Maryland Club House, which is now by order named the "Freedmen's Rest." All moneys collected from fines are to be appropriated to the support of the "Freedmen's Rest," but for their immediate wants Major Este is directed to draw from Colonel Wooley. It is further directed that should the moneys derived from donations and from fines collected prove insufficient to support the institution in a manner corresponding to its importance, Major Este is to make a list of all the avowed Rebel sympathizers residing in the city, with a view to levying such contributions upon them, in aid of the institution, as may be from time to time required. The execution of this order is directed to be proceeded with at once.

Yesterday morning, a check of Johnson Bros. & Co., bankers, No. 198 Baltimore street, for $2400, was presented at the Commercial and Farmers' Bank; but Mr. Nonus, the teller, suspecting the signatures to be a forgery, declined payment until the party presenting it was identified. The man left the bank, of course, and did not return.

A forged check of James H. Cox, banker, corner of North and Baltimore streets, on the Chesapeake Bank, for $240, was also presented yesterday, and paid before the forgery was discovered. Afterwards a second check of the same party, for about $4000, was presented at the Chesapeake Bank, and payment refused only on the ground that the drawer had not funds in the bank at the time sufficient to meet it at the time of presentation.

The party was not suspected. Messrs. Lawrason & Smith's check for about $2100 was also presented at the Bank of Commerce, and paid. It also proved to be a forgery. The man who presented these forged checks is reported as being of medium size, about thirty-five years of age, well dressed, and of genteel appearance.

The barque *Monadnock*, one of the first vessels of her class, owned by Thomas White & Co., of Baltimore, was burned at sea by the *Florida*, on the 8th September.

It is now evident, from the Union gains, that Maryland will give Lincoln about six thousand majority. Thomas Swann is elected Governor. We have a large majority in the House of Delegates, but the Democrats will have one or two majority in the State Senate. We elect three out of five Union Congressmen, and most of the other State officers. The result altogether is glorious, and causes great rejoicing.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The same bank forgers mentioned in my first despatch also got $7000 from the Western Bank and $4400 from the Union Bank. The signatures were so perfect that those on whom they were forged could scarcely detect them. The forgery reaches nearly $20,000, which they obtained.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Approving the Sureties of Certain Supervisors.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Samuel Armstrong and William A. Middleton are hereby approved as sureties of Joseph Ash, Supervisor of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards; that John Saulsbury and Dr. J. C. Gilbert are hereby approved as the sureties of Reuben Sands, Supervisor of the Second Division of the Twenty-second Ward; that W. Smith and Alexander Simpson are hereby approved as sureties of W. A. Twaddell, Supervisor of the Third Division of the Twenty-fourth Ward. And the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare bonds, with warrants of attorney for said parties to execute, and to have judgments entered thereon.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation for Repairing Catharine street, as to pay for Rent, &c., Furnished to Clerks of Councils and Recorder of Deeds.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two thousand and one dollars and nine cents ($2001 09) be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the following claims:—

1. To pay Isaac Johnson for work and material done and furnished in repairing Catharine street, from Second to Fifth street, in 1863, the sum of six hundred and seventy-six dollars and nine cents ($676 09).

2. To pay James B. Smith & Co. for boxes furnished and hauled for the Clerks of Councils in 1863, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five ($125) dollars.

3. To pay Messieurs for the Recorder of Deeds the sum of twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Section 2. That the money to the same shall be drawn as follows:—Item 1, by the Chief Commissioner of Highways; Item 2, by the Clerks of Councils; and Item 3, by the City Commissioners.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this 4th day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

RESOLUTION

To Release Certain Property of Samuel Peth.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That City Solicitor be empowered to release from the Lien or operation of the judgment, D. C., No. 3, May Term, 1861, No. 419, entered on the official bond of Abraham H. Pancoast to say, all that certain lot or piece of ground with the three story brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the east side of Eleventh street, in the late district of Spring Garden, now in the Fourth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, commencing at a point in the eastern line of the said Eleventh street two hundred and twenty-five feet southward from the south side of Green street, containing in front or breadth on the said Eleventh street seventeen feet, and extending of that width in length or depth eastward between parallel lines at right angles with said Eleventh street, one hundred and ten feet to the middle of the three-feet wide alley, leading northward into Mount Vernon (late Wasington) street, and the one-half part of the three-feet wide alley adjoining southward, and the said Samuel Peth shall pay to the City Solicitor, for the use of the city, the sum of ten dollars, to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of this resolution.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the City Solicitor to Release a Certain Property.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release unto Thomas Shaw, his heirs and assigns, all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on the east side of Mervine street, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-four feet southward from the south side of Master street, in the Twentieth Ward, of the City of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on the said Mervine street fourteen feet, and extending in length or depth eastward of that width, at right angles with the said Mervine street, sixty feet, to a certain three feet wide alley, leading southward into another three feet wide alley, together with the free use, liberty, and privilege of said alleys, of and from the lien, operation, and legal effect of a certain judgment, entered in the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, at the suit of the City of Philadelphia against Thomas Shaw, *et. al.*, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1851, as of March term, 1851, No. 39 D. S. B. Provided, the co-defendants of the said Thomas Shaw concur therein, and that ten dollars be paid for the publication of this resolution.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

CITY ORDINANCES.

A N ORDINANCE

To Encourage Further Investments in the Money and Naval Service of the United States.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the balance of the several appropriations to ensure made to the Commissioners appointed under the Ordinance of December 12, 1861, "To Make an Appropriation for the Payment of Bounty to Volunteers, under the Recent Call of the President," be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment, under the provisions of the said ordinance, to the families of such Commissioners, to all volunteers who shall be duly mustered and enrolled into the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, and who shall thereafter be enrolled in the City of Philadelphia, of the quotas hereafter named, that is to say—Twenty-seven volunteers for the term of three years, the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars each to every such volunteer, for the term of two years, the sum of three hundred dollars each, and to every such volunteer for the term of one year, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Section 2. That the same be paid from such appropriation, upon the certificate of the said Commissioners, to each such enrolled citizen who shall furnish a substitute or money equivalent, which shall be duly mustered into the military, marine, or naval service for a term of three years, the sum of three hundred dollars; each such one for a term of two years, the sum of two hundred dollars; and for a term of one year, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Section 3. Where a substitute accepted and mustered into the United States service by any of the Boards of Enrollment of the State of Pennsylvania, shall be rejected by the Medical Board of Examiners of the United States, and whereas, on the report of the Commissioners of the County Fund and the Surgeon in charge of the Volunteer Rendezvous, in accordance with a plan and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys.

Section 2. That the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise for proposals for the construction of said sewer, and he shall award the work to the lowest bidder; and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall take up the stone crossings upon and adjacent to the proper grading on the line of said sewer, as authorized by the Act of Assembly, approved April 8, last, and in manner and form provided by sections 3 and 4 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the construction of branch culverts or drains," approved November 14, 1863. The cost of the cost of said sewer over and above the amount assessed upon the property fronting thereon shall be paid from item 22 (for construction of branch culverts) of the Ordinance to make an appropriation for the Department of Highways for the year 1865:

Provided, That the said excess shall not exceed the sum of one thousand ($1000) dollars:

And provided, That there is a balance remaining of the item of appropriation (No. 22) sufficient to pay the amount required for the construction of the sewer.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this 6th day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

RESOLUTION

To Authorize Refunding to be entered on the Official Bonds of William F. Hamm, late Receiver of Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to enter satisfaction on the official bonds of William F. Hamm, late Receiver of Taxes, S. C., D. S. B., July, 1863, C. C. S. B., March, 1862, 401; March, 1863, 212; June, 1862, 167): Provided the Controller shall certify that the accounts of the said William F. Hamm are settled and there is no default.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

ATLAS OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Office, No. 524 Walnut Street, Room No. 20.

200,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.50.

1st. This Company owns (1-6th) one-sixth land interest in lot No. 21, on

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

Containing about one acre, on which is situated the

JERSEY WELL,

Now flowing about (250 bbls.) *three hundred and fifty barrels per day.* This interest is situated on the celebrated

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

Which has proved itself to be one of the great oil basins, a large, flowing well, of some 1500 barrels, having been struck within a few days.

2d. The one-sixty-fourth (1-64th) working interest in lots 7 and 9, on

HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,

Known as the key-door Leases, on which there are two producing wells, numbers 3 and 5, viz:

KEYSTONE WELLS

NUMBERS 3 AND 5,

And on the well in process of boring, and from the well-known character of the property, we have every reason to expect a second

JERSEY WELL,

This interest is also situated on the above-elevated farm, and a well now being bored (—— feet) with every indications of being a very large one. In fact, when the above mentioned well was struck across the gusher, it passed on that it was the new

KEYSTONE WELL, No. 4,

3d. The one-half working interest, being one-fourth of all the oil produced from

RAILROAD WELL,

ON MILLER FARM.

On Oil creek, now producing about twenty barrels per day. The oil from this well commands a higher price than any other oil on the creek, on account of its superiority for refining purposes. This Company have secured one of the new patent air-pumps, and it is confidently expected that when it is in operation it will bring the yield up to some one hundred barrels per day.

4th. One-twentieth working interest in

"BREED TOWN LEASE,"

On the celebrated STORY FARM, containing 38 acres. The working interest have bought a new patent blower for a well on this lease that did produce large quantities of oil; and as there is also a new well going down on this lease, the yield to the company will be largely increased.

5th. Fifty acres in fee simple on

CHERRY RUN,

About one and a half miles above the celebrated

"REED WELL."

Nearly one-half of which is bottom land. On adjoining lands above and below there are a number of derricks going up, and wells in process of boring. The character of Cherry